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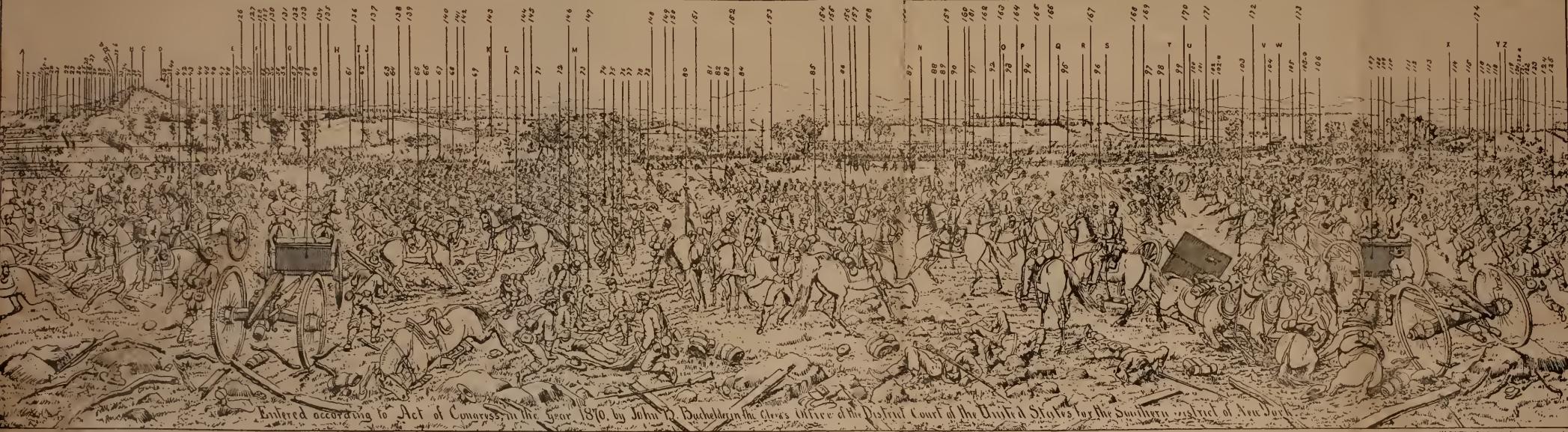
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AN PHOTO-ETCH ED. N.Y. (GURNEY PRESS)

KEY TO THE PAINTING OF THE BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG.

"REPULSE OF LONGSTREET'S ASSAULT."

JULY 8, 1863.

UNION REFERENCES.

- FRENZONI's Battery, 1st N. Y.
- 84th Mass. Head-quarters Colors.
- 3rd Mass. Head-quarters Colors, commanding 3d Corps.
- Brig-General WARD, 1st Div., 3d Corps.
- Head-quarters Colors, 2d Div., 2d Corps.
- Head-quarters Colors, 2d Div., 2d Corps. (1st and 2d U. S. Sharp-shooters).
- Col. BESADAN, 2d Brig., 1st Div., 3d Corps. (2d, 4th Me., 20th Ind., 86th, 134th N. Y., 99th Pa. Vols.)
- Brig-General HARROW, 1st Brig., 2d Div., 2d Corps.
- Col. DANA, 2d Brig., 3d Div., 1st Corps. (145d, 146th, 147th, and 160th Pa. Vols.)
- Major-General COOPER, 1st Div., 1st Corps, and 8d Div., 1st Corps.
- Brig-General ECHLWY, 1st Brig., 2d Div., 1st Corps. (121st, 142d, 151st Pa. Vols., and 20th N. Y., 5 M.)
- Brig-General ECHLWY, 2d Brig., 3d Div., 1st Corps. (21st, 1st, 7th, 12th, and 37th Mass. Vols.)
- Col. DE THOBRIAND, 2d Brig., 1st Div., 3d Corps. (34th Mich., 17th Me., 10th N. H., 11th N. Y., and 10th N. Y.)
- Brig-General GNAZER, 1st Brig., 3d Div., 6th Corps. (6th, 6th, 12th, 22d N. Y., 23d and 32d Pa. Vols.)
- Brig-General REEDER, 3d Brig., 1st Div., 6th Corps. (5th Wis., 6th Me., 4th, and 19th Pa. Vols.)
- Brig-General COOPER, 1st Div., 1st Corps.
- MARTIN's Battery, C. Mass.
- Brig-General HOWZ, 2d Div., 6th Corps.
- Brig-General HOWZ, 2d Div., 6th Corps. (2d N. H., 5th, 6th, 7th, 6th N. J., and 11th N. Y. Vols.)
- Brig-General (HIZZARD'S) Battery, A, 1st N. J.
- Brig-General (HIZZARD'S) Battery, A, 1st N. J. (Pa. Vols.)
- Brig-General CASE, 1st Brig., 2d Div., 8th Corps. (1st, 11th, 16th Mass., 11th N. J., 12th N. H., and 26th N. Y.)
- Brig-General CASE, 1st Brig., 2d Div., 8th Corps. (1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22d, 23d, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32d, 33d, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42d, 43d, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52d, 53d, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62d, 63d, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72d, 73d, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82d, 83d, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92d, 93d, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th, 101st, 102d, 103d, 104th, 105th, 106th, 107th, 108th, 109th, 110th, 111th, 112th, 113th, 114th, 115th, 116th, 117th, 118th, 119th, 120th, 121st, 122d, 123d, 124th, 125th, 126th, 127th, 128th, 129th, 130th, 131st, 132d, 133d, 134th, 135th, 136th, 137th, 138th, 139th, 140th, 141st, 142d, 143d, 144th, 145th, 146th, 147th, 148th, 149th, 150th, 151st, 152d, 153d, 154th, 155th, 156th, 157th, 158th, 159th, 160th, 161st, 162d, 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THE STORY

OF THE

BATTLE *of* GETTYSBURG

AND

DESCRIPTION OF THE PAINTING

OF THE

REPULSE OF LONGSTREET'S ASSAULT

By JAMES WALKER

AND OF THE

STEEL ENGRAVING FROM IT *by H. B. HALL, JR.*

Historical Arrangement and Description

By JOHN B. BACHELDER, A. M.

AUTHOR OF THE ISOMETRICAL DRAWING OF THE GETTYSBURG BATTLEFIELD, POSITIONS OF TROOPS
ON ENGINEER-MAPS; GOVERNMENT HISTORIAN OF THE BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG;
UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER TO MARK THE BATTLEFIELD;
ETC., ETC.



WITH KEY AND DIAGRAM OF THE BATTLE. PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED
WITH SCENES OF THE LEADING BATTLES OF THE CIVIL WAR.

AUTOGRAPH LETTERS IN FACSIMILE OF DISTINGUISHED GENERALS
AND MANY OTHER RARE DOCUMENTS.

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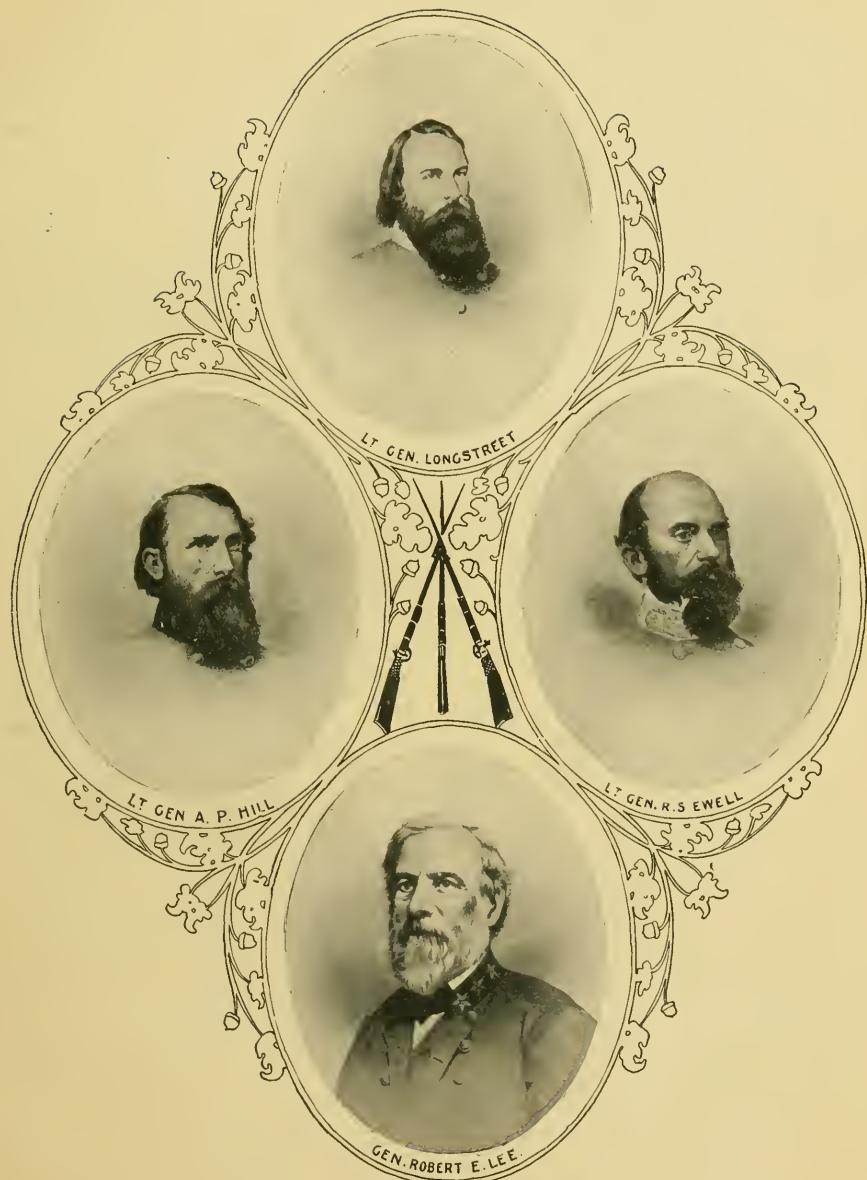
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BOSTON, MASS.

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UNION GENERALS AT GETTYSBURG.



CONFEDERATE GENERALS AT GETTYSBURG.

I have carefully examined and studied W. Walker's painting of the Battle of Gettysburg, and as far as my recollection serves me the work is wonderfully accurate in its delineation of the landscape & position of troops.

As Commanding General it was not in my power to know a knowledge of the details here represented, but from the confidence I have in the fidelity of research and devotion to the truth of history possessed by Col. Bachelder, from whom W. Walker has derived his data, I am satisfied the painting is as accurate in its details as I know it to be in its general features.

Geo. G. Meade.
Maj. Gen. Comd.
Army of the Potomac

THE STORY OF THE BATTLE.

THE Battle of Gettysburg must always be regarded as the decisive, though not the closing, battle of the war.

In the struggle was involved not only the honor of the Army of the Potomac, but the safety from invasion of the Northern States; not only the success of LEE's sortie, but that of the Confederacy itself; the life of the nation and the fate of liberty throughout the world hung in the dreadful balance. Its result not only put an end to all hopes and fears of a Northern invasion, but forced the Confederate leaders and armies to resume the defensive policy.

It was eminently proper, therefore, that this battle should be selected as the one most worthy to be fully and faithfully illustrated and described by the artist's pencil and the historian's pen. The painting which is now before the reader's eye is the result of the former's labors; the work of the author is not yet completed.

From the grand assault of LONGSTREET's command, on the third day of the battle, the Confederate army retired bloodily repulsed and forever broken; LEE's army never again recovered from the blow which it here received.^a

The repulse of LONGSTREET's charge was consequently not only the decisive episode of this decisive battle, but of the war.

When this painting is examined by the educated military critic, accustomed to extensive field operations, his practiced eye will readily follow the evolutions of the several commands. He will discover the threatened point of attack and understand the manner of defense. The movements of the exhausted batteries which are "limbering to the rear," and of those which go thundering to the front will be readily understood. The excited infantry which rush in to the combat, — the cool reserves who rest on their arms, — the dashing horsemen with their curious pennants, — the unarmed prisoners hurried and hurrying to the rear, — the shattered limber and wounded horses, — the puffs of smoke from cannon and musketry, and exploding shells which dot the scene, tell the story of battle in language familiar to the soldier. But to those unacquainted with military evolutions and battle scenes, this painting, in which grand pictorial effects have been designedly sacrificed to accuracy, must present an aspect of confusion. For this reason, the accompanying *Key* and the following description of the painting have been prepared. The former indicates every point of interest on the field; the latter contains a description of the battlefield; a brief outline of events of the three days' battle, and of numerous incidents illustrated in the painting; besides an appendix, giving extracts from the official reports and letters

^a. Lieutenant-General JAMES LONGSTREET of the Confederate army spent several hours, in 1868, in Mr. WALKER's studio, examining this painting, not then completed. After looking at it closely for some time, he turned with a sad smile to the designer, and said: —

"Colonel, there's where I came to grief."

"Yes," I responded. "I have called your assault the 'tidal-wave,' and the copse of trees **M** in the center of the picture, the 'high-water mark' of the rebellion."

"You said rightly," he responded. "We were successful until then. From that point we retreated and continued to recede, and never again made successful headway."

of the commanders on both sides, fully establishing the authenticity of the painting. All interest in it must depend on its correctness ; and to establish this, the key and description have been prepared. But the interest in the picture will be largely enhanced, if the reader will carefully study the key and familiarize himself with the description.

It is not claimed by the executor of this painting that the scenes and incidents represented on it were of simultaneous occurrence. Indeed, it would have been quite impossible for the beholder to witness, at a single glance, the individual operations on the field of so many thousands of men, or even to trace the movements of their commanders. In the representation of all historical events, the artist's *license* allows him to select and combine such episodes as will best convey the story to be told.^a It is asserted, however, that every movement indicated in this painting was enacted during the consummation of the great historical event, the charge and repulse of LONGSTREET's command, on the afternoon of July 3, 1863. When the reader shall have familiarized himself with the history of the action, as deduced from the subjoined description, and extracts contained in the appendix, the apparent intricacies of the painting will disappear, and he will have obtained a clear, intelligible idea of the greatest of modern battles, and the most daring of military movements.

a. As an illustration —

Major MITCHELL⁸⁶ * is represented reporting to Major-General MEADE⁹⁰ that Major-General HANCOCK⁴⁹ has been wounded. Yet, by reference to the painting, we see General HANCOCK represented just falling from his horse. This seeming incongruity is adopted because the act of falling best tells the story. Had he been painted lying on the ground, no one would recognize the fact of his being wounded ; but, as it is, it is apparent to all.

* The *figures* interspersed through the book refer to the outline *Key* of the painting, and are placed in two lines above it. The lower line refers to Union troops and officers. The upper line to the Confederates. The capital letters in the intermediate space refer to local points of interest.

"This picture of the
Battle of Gettysburg is a
remarkably fair and com-
plete representation of that
eventful scene.

James Loneystruck
St. Gen. Com.
1st Corps A.S.W.

Description of the Battlefield.

THE important local points of interest on the battlefield, as here delineated, demand our first attention, as necessary to the comprehension of the whole. Let the reader imagine himself on some elevated position facing the west, from which he can overlook the field at half-past three o'clock in the afternoon.

Cemetery Hill **Z**, a prominent elevation, the burying-place of the town of Gettysburg, bounds the painting on the right. Round Top Mountain **D** is at the extreme left. Protruding from its northern face is a bold granite spur, popularly known as Little Round Top **B**, but in my Isometrical Drawing of the field I have called it Weed's Hill, in honor of the gallant general who gave his life in its defense. The low ridge connecting Cemetery Hill and Little Round Top, along which the Union line of battle was formed on the third day, has been known, since the battle, by the general name of Cemetery Ridge. The surface between Round Top and Little Round Top falls away into a depressed ridge. The portion nearest Little Round Top occupied by General VINCENT's brigade, on July 2d, I have called Vincent's Spur **C**, in honor of the officer who received there his mortal wound. Immediately in front of this is a rocky ravine filled with immense bowlders and deep chasms, which served as a natural work of defense during the battle of the second day; it is now known as the Devil's Den **E**. Near by is a wheat field **G**, an inclosure of several acres, in which wheat was standing uncut when the battle began. It was the scene of many fierce encounters, and its name will always be identified with the history of the battle.

At Cemetery Hill the ridge terminates, but the line of battle made a sharp turn to the east, and curved in southward again for a short distance, passing over another elevation known as Culp's Hill. This part of the line is not shown in the painting, but its topography is clearly delineated, and the positions of all the troops are laid down on my Isometrical Drawing of the battlefield. Looking at the ridge from the north, it has the general form of the letter **J**. A still better if not more familiar comparison has likened it to a fish hook; Round Top being the head, Cemetery Ridge the shank, Cemetery Hill the hook or bend, and Culp's Hill the point. On this curiously curved ridge, and extending from Round Top to Culp's Hill, was the line of battle of the Union army on July 3d. Only that portion of the line from Round Top to Cemetery Hill is shown in the painting.

Behind and beyond Cemetery Hill a portion of the town of Gettysburg is seen **X**. Near the town is also seen the Pennsylvania College **V**, used as a Confederate hospital during and after the battle.

Opposite, and about a mile due west from Cemetery Ridge and running parallel with it, is another crest formerly called Oak Ridge, but since the battle known as Seminary Ridge, from the Theological Seminary **Q** located on it. This crest is cleared and cultivated on its eastern slope, while the western side is generally covered with a growth of hardy timber, forming an admirable cover for troops. Along the greater part of this ridge, and at its summit, runs a strong stone wall; behind this, and under cover of the woods, the Confederate army formed its line of battle on the second and third days of July. As a defensive line, military minds consider it nearly or quite as strong as that held by the

Union troops. The portion of Seminary Ridge northwest from the town rises into quite an elevation, known as Oak Hill **U**. This was the central point of the first day's battle, the 1st corps being to its left, and the 11th corps on the right. At the base of Oak Hill, Seminary Ridge is crossed by the Mummasburg turnpike **T**, leading from the northwest into the town. Farther to the south the ridge is intersected by an unfinished railroad **S**, whose embankments and cuts formed an admirable protection for the contending forces on the first day of the battle. Seventy-five yards to the left, and parallel to the railroad, runs the Chambersburg turnpike **R**. The Millerstown or Fairfield road **P** crosses the ridge three hundred yards south of the Chambersburg turnpike. The Theological Seminary **Q** is located on the crest between these two roads.

Between Cemetery and Seminary ridges runs diagonally an intermediate crest, on which is the Emmettsburg road **L**. It commences in front of and near Cemetery Hill, and is lost in Seminary Ridge at a distance of two and a half miles. Cemetery Ridge, on which lay the Union army, and Seminary Ridge, on which the Confederates were posted, with this intermediate ridge (called by some historians Sickles' Ridge, because a portion of General SICKLES' corps on the second day was engaged here), formed, looking from the north, an inverted letter **N**; looking from the position which the artist occupied, the three ridges form the letter **Z**. On this intermediate ridge are several points of interest. Midway between the town **X** and the intersection of the ridge with Seminary Ridge is a small brick house, known as Cordora's house **K**. It marks the place at which, on July 1st, REYNOLDS' 1st corps left the Emmettsburg road, and moved diagonally across to Seminary Ridge. It was the scene of severe fighting between portions of GIBBON's Union and ANDERSON's Confederate troops, on July 2d, and around it surged the masses of PICKETT's division in their advance on the Union lines on July 3d. Five hundred yards to the left of this is an apple orchard **J**, near a farmhouse occupied by General HUMPHREYS as headquarters on July 2d. Further on is another brick house and a peach orchard **H**, the property of a Mr. Sherfey. Some of the most severe fighting of the battle took place here. Along this ridge, from near Cordora's house **K** to the peach orchard **H**, and thence refused through the wheat field **G** to Devil's Den **E**, the line of battle of the 3d corps, General SICKLES, was posted on July 2d. Major-General HUMPHREYS' division formed the right of the line, and extended along the ridge nearly to the peach orchard. Major-General BIRNEY's division held the line from the right of the peach orchard to Devil's Den. During the afternoon of July 2d, CALDWELL's division of the 2d corps, and two brigades of BARNES' division of the 5th corps, besides two brigades of AYRES' division of the 5th corps, and McCANDLESS' brigade of the 5th corps, were at times engaged along the left of the same line. This intermediate ridge was also occupied on July 3d by a large force of Confederate artillery.

In the distance of the picture is seen the line of South Mountain.

The First Day of the Battle.

HAVING thus carefully studied the painting with the aid of the *Key*, the reader will have before him the topography of the entire field of operations, save those on the right, and will be able to understand the events of each action.

“Up from the south, at break of day,” on June 30th, BUFORD’s cavalry advanced by the Emmettsburg road L, and passing through Gettysburg, at noon moved out on the Chambersburg turnpike R, and bivouacked for the night beyond the western slope of Seminary Ridge, covering his front from the Fairfield road P on his left, along Oak Hill U to the Harrisburg road on his right. On the same day LEE’s corps were advancing by the Chambersburg, Carlisle, and York roads, to concentrate at Gettysburg. Their advanced troops encountered BUFORD’s cavalry early on the morning of July 1st; the first gun¹⁶⁴ of the Confederates, posted at Herr’s tavern on the Chambersburg road, being responded to by TIDBALLS² battery A, 2d U. S.⁹⁴ on McPherson’s Ridge, and the battle commenced. BUFORD’s troops held the Confederates in check until the 1st corps, commanded by Major-General DOUBLEDAY (General REYNOLDS commanded the right wing of the army, though personally accompanying the 1st corps), advancing by the Emmettsburg road L, debouched at Cordora’s house K, and rapidly crossing the fields, took up a line of battle near the Seminary Q, beyond Seminary Ridge. At a later period in the day, the 11th corps advanced likewise from the south, leaving one division under General STEINWEHR,¹²⁰ as a reserve, on Cemetery Hill Z; the two remaining divisions, under Generals BARLOW and SCHIMMELPHENNIG, took up a position immediately north of the town X. In the woods, to the left and front of the Seminary Q, General REYNOLDS fell. The locality has since been called Reynolds’ Grove O. Major-General HOWARD now assumed command of the field, and General SCHURZ of the 11th corps. From their positions, these two small corps were driven, after several hours’ severe fighting, by the corps of HILL and EWELL, who outnumbered them largely. They retired through the town X in some confusion, large numbers being captured during the retreat, but were finally rallied on Cemetery Hill. They were soon after re-enforced by the 12th and 3d corps, and during the night and next day the Army of the Potomac was brought into position along Cemetery Ridge, its right extending to Culp’s Hill, while the Confederate army was drawn up along Seminary Ridge, and in and to the northeast of the town.



A GLIMPSE OF GETTYSBURG.

The Second Day of the Battle.

THE morning of July 2d was occupied by the enemy in reconnoissance, in which he sought the weak point of the Union line. General SICKLES advanced his corps, and occupied the intermediate ridge along which runs the Emmettsburg road L. His line extended from near Cordora's house K through the apple orchard J to the peach orchard H, where turning and leaving the ridge, it was refused through the wheat field G by the Devil's Den E to the foot of Round Top. Against the left of this line Hood's division of LONGSTREET's corps was hurled about four o'clock on the afternoon of July 2d. Its right passed beyond the left of the line, and advancing up the ravine, was checked by VINCENT's brigade of the 5th corps only after reaching Vincent's Spur C. Generals VINCENT and WEED fell in this desperate struggle.

McLAWS' division followed immediately on the left of Hood's, and, with Hood's left brigades, encountered the Union troops in and near the wheat field G. CALDWELL'S division, of the 2d corps, and TILTON'S and SWEITZER'S brigades, of BARNES' division, of the 5th corps, were sent to General BIRNEY'S assistance, and were closely engaged on his front; and subsequently General AYRES, of the 5th corps, with his two brigades of regulars, advanced to their support. But the line having been pierced at the peach orchard H, the whole force was taken in flank, routed, and forced from the position, followed by the Confederate troops; they were checked, however, by a heavy musketry fire from McCANDLESS' brigade, of Pennsylvania Reserves, posted on the northern slope of Little Round Top B, and fell back to the wheat field G, followed by the "Reserves," supported by NEVINS' brigade of the 6th corps. In the mean time BARKSDALE'S brigade supported by WOFFORD'S brigade, both of McLAWS' division, had attacked and carried the salient at the peach orchard H, thus cutting SICKLES' line in twain. HUMPHREYS' division was attacked on its left and front by BARKSDALE'S brigade, followed by WILCOX'S and WRIGHT'S brigades of ANDERSON'S division, and BIRNEY'S division on its right by McLAWS' division, and though re-enforced by the troops from the 2d and 5th corps, as before mentioned, the whole line was forced back to Cemetery Ridge, where the Confederates were repulsed by troops from the 2d and 3d corps (and McCANDLESS' brigade on the left, as before mentioned), and held until ROBINSON'S and DOUBLEDAY'S divisions of the 1st corps and Lockwood's brigade of the 12th corps had been rapidly formed in prolongation of HANCOCK'S line, presenting a barrier which the Confederates hesitated to attack.

General SICKLES was severely wounded, losing a leg near the wheat field G, and the casualties among brigade commanders were unusually heavy: General ZOOK⁵⁸ and Colonels CROSS⁵² and WILLARD^{48-a} were killed. Colonel BROOKE⁵⁶ was wounded; and General GRAHAM was wounded near the peach orchard H, and taken prisoner. The action ended on the left at dusk, with an indefinite advantage for the Confederates. As the day closed, two other attacks of no mean proportions were made on the Union line. One on East Cemetery Hill defended by several batteries, supported by AMES' division of the 11th corps. HAYES' and HOKE'S brigades of EARLY'S division attacked this posi-

tion with the greatest fury, capturing WIEDRICK's battery and spiking two of RICKETT's guns, but were soon afterward driven off by CARROLL's brigade and other troops hurried to the scene. At nearly the same time JOHNSON's division advanced upon the Union line at Culp's Hill, which had been held by GEARY's and RUGER's divisions, and LOCKWOOD's brigade of the 12th corps, the whole covered by fine intrenchments. When the 3d corps was driven in on the left, and fears were felt for the safety of the main line, General MEADE directed General SLOCUM, commanding the right wing, to detach a portion of the 12th corps not yet engaged, and send it to that point. General WILLIAMS, commanding the corps, moved at once with his own division, temporarily commanded by General RUGER, and LOCKWOOD's brigade, and subsequently sent for two brigades of GEARY's division, thus leaving GREENE's brigade alone to hold a line intended to be defended by a whole corps. They had hardly left their works when JOHNSON's division advanced to the attack. The position was stoutly defended by General GREENE's brigade, re-enforced by a few troops from the 1st and 11th corps, and against no portion of his line did JOHNSON make any headway, but veering to his left he discovered and occupied the tenantless works just vacated; although the darkness, which had now come on, prevented him from knowing the full value of his success. He had obtained a foothold immediately in the rear of the main line of battle of the Union army, and within a few hundred yards of General MEADE's headquarters, at which all the corps commanders were in council, with no troops intervening.

During the night the position of SICKLES was occupied by General LEE with both artillery and infantry. Still the main line of the Union army had nowhere been penetrated during the day, except at Culp's Hill.



GENERAL HANCOCK COMMANDING LEFT CENTER AT GETTYSBURG.

ally commands at the Battle of
Gettysburg (the left center) on the 3^d of July occupi-
ed the greater portion of the front of the painting.
Immediately preceding the time represented it
rose along my entire line; and in my opinion
it not only represents the position of the troops
but indicated their relative movements with a
precision which must always make it inval-
uable as an historical representation of that
Scene.

Miss T. J. Hancock
Major Genl. U. S. Vol. Comdg Left-center.

The Third Day of the Battle.

THE first hours of dawn on July 3d were devoted to driving EWELL from the works seized by him on Culp's Hill, which was accomplished after a heavy cannonade by the artillery, followed by severe fighting on the part of the 12th corps, re-enforced by General SHALER's brigade of the 6th corps, which lasted several hours. RUGER's division, consisting of McDougall's and COLGROVE's brigades, which with Lockwood's independent brigade, and CANDY's and KANE's brigades, of GEARY's division, had returned during the night; the latter brigade in time to participate at the close of the engagement.

From this time until one o'clock in the afternoon there was no general fighting. General Lee was preparing for the grand assault on which he based his hopes of carrying the Union position, and severing the Union army, sweep it from the field. The Confederates lay mainly along Seminary Ridge, Hood's division holding the right wing^a being advanced to the woods in front of Round Top D. LAW's¹³⁰ and ANDERSON's¹²⁷ brigades had moved^b on the 3d to the extreme right to watch KILPATRICK's cavalry,⁴⁷ with which they were engaged late in the afternoon, beyond and in front of Round Top D^b. Hood's line consisted of LAW's,^{130c} ROBERTSON's,^{126d} ANDERSON's,^{127e} and BENNING's^{128f} brigades. General Hood was wounded on the afternoon of the 2d, and his division was commanded on the 3d by General ROBERTSON. McLAWS' division, on his left, extended northward across the country road leading from the Emmettsburg road at the peach orchard H, westerly toward Fairfield.^g His line consisted of KERSHAW's,^{129h} BARKSDALE's,¹³³ⁱ WOFFORD's,^{132j} and SEMMES'^{131k} brigades. On McLAWS' left was ANDERSON's division, consisting of WILCOX's,^{135l} PERRY's,^{137m} WRIGHT's,¹⁵¹ⁿ POSEY's,^{148o} and MAHONE's^{145p} brigades; the two former in an advanced position, under orders to cover the right of the assaulting column; the others remained behind the crest of Seminary Ridge.

General PICKETT's division of LONGSTREET's corps arrived in the field on the morning of July 3d,^q and, not having been previously engaged, was selected to form the right wing of the assaulting column,^a the left being composed of troops from HILL's corps. PICKETT's division consisted of three brigades of Virginia troops, under Generals

a. LONGSTREET's report.

b. Verbal statement of General Hood.—Verbal statement of the officers of the 15th Alabama regiment.

c. LAW's brigade,¹³⁰ 4th, 15th, 44th, 47th, and 48th Alabama.

d. ROBERTSON's brigade,¹²⁶ 1st, 4th, and 51st Texas, and 3d Arkansas.

e. ANDERSON's brigade,¹²⁷ 7th, 8th, 9th, 11th, and 59th Georgia.

f. BENNING's brigade,¹²⁸ 2d, 15th, 17th, and 20th Georgia.

g. Statement of General WOFFORD.

h. KERSHAW's brigade,¹²⁹ 2d, 3d, 7th, 8th, and 15th South Carolina.

i. BARKSDALE's brigade,¹³³ 13th, 17th, 18th, and 21st Mississippi.

j. WOFFORD's brigade,¹³² 16th, 18th, and 24th regiments, COBB's legion, and PHILLIPS' legion, Georgia.

k. SEMMES' brigade,¹³¹ 10th, 50th, 51st, and 53d Georgia.

l. WILCOX's brigade,¹³⁵ 8th, 9th, 10, 11th, and 14th Alabama.

m. PERRY's brigade,¹³⁷ 2d, 5th, and 8th Florida.

n. WRIGHT's brigade,¹⁵¹ 2d, 3d, 22d, 48th, and 2d battalion, Georgia.

o. POSEY's brigade,¹⁴⁸ 12th, 16th, 19th, and 48th Mississippi.

p. MAHONE's brigade,¹⁴⁵ 6th, 12th, 16th, 41st, and 61st Virginia.

q. Statement of Colonel HARRISON, General PICKETT's adjutant-general.

KEMPER,^{143a} GARNETT,^{150b} and ARMISTEAD.^{153c} The two first named formed the front line; ARMISTEAD held the second.^d HETH's division of HILL's corps, commanded by General PETTIGREW,^d formed the left wing. ARCHER's^{160e} brigade, of Tennessee and Alabama troops, commanded by Colonel FRYE, held its right, and joined on GARNETT's left. BROCKENBOROUGH's Virginia brigade^{172f} held the left of PETTIGREW's command, while his own brigade of North Carolinians,^{155g} commanded on this occasion by Colonel MARSHALL, was on the right-center, and DAVIS' Mississippi brigade,^{169h} on the left-centre. These troops formed the first line of the left wing of the assaulting column. The second line, commanded by Major-General TRIMBLE, formed in rear of PETTIGREW's right.^d SCALES' North Carolina brigade,¹⁵⁶ⁱ commanded by Colonel LOURANCE, held its right,^j and LANE'S North Carolina brigade,^{167k} the left.

THOMAS' North and McGOWAN'S South Carolina brigades, of PENDER'S division, HILL's corps, had been advanced the night before to a narrow road leading from the town to Bliss' buildings **N**,^l and being covered by the intermediate ridge, and in a favorable position to protect the left wing of the assaulting column, remained there, with THOMAS' brigade^{168m} on the right, and McGOWAN'S brigade,¹⁷¹ⁿ commanded by Colonel PERRIN, on the left. On the latter's left, nearer town, was RAMSEUR'S brigade^{173o} of North Carolina troops, and, in succession, the other brigades of RODES' division.

The massing of the artillery to cover the grand assault was on a no less formidable scale. Guns were placed on every available position; which are indicated in the painting by puffs of smoke seen along Seminary Ridge to Oak Hill **U**, and in the key by the usual figures.^p HENRY'S battalion of artillery^{134q} held the Confederate right, represented in the painting over and beyond the peach orchard **H**. On his left was ALEXANDER'S battalion,^{136r} at and in rear of the peach orchard. On the left of ALEXANDER was ESHLEMAN'S battalion^{139s} (the Washington artillery of New Orleans). Next came DEARING'S battalion.^{140t} The two last named were within close range of the Union lines, and their fire proved very destructive. They are represented in the painting on the intermediate ridge between Cordora's house **K** and the apple orchard **J**. On the left of

a. KEMPER'S brigade,¹⁴³ 1st, 3d, 7th, 11th, and 24th Virginia.

b. GARNETT'S brigade, 8th, 18th, 19th, 28th, and 56th Virginia.

c. ARMISTEAD'S brigade, 9th, 14th, 38th, 53d, and 57th Virginia.

d. LONGSTREET'S report.

e. ARCHER'S brigade,¹⁶⁰ 1st, 7th, and 14th Tennessee, 5th and 13th Alabama.

f. BROCKENBOROUGH'S brigade,¹⁷² 40th, 47th, and 55th, and 22d battalion, Virginia.

g. PETTIGREW'S brigade,¹⁶⁶ 11th, 26th, 47th, and 52d North Carolina.

h. DAVIS' brigade, 2d, 11th, and 42d Mississippi, and 55th North Carolina. (A large number of the 2d and 42d were taken prisoners at the railroad cut **S** on the first day.)

i. SCALES' (LOURANCE'S) brigade,¹⁵⁶ 13th, 16th, 22d, 34th, and 38th North Carolina.

j. Report of SCALES' brigade.

k. LANE'S report. LANE'S brigade,¹⁶⁷ 7th, 18th, 28th, 33d, and 37th North Carolina.

l. Burned by order of General HAYS just previous to the cannonade. HAYS' report.

m. THOMAS' brigade,¹⁶⁸ 14th, 35th, 45th, and 49th Georgia.

n. McGOWAN'S brigade,¹⁷¹ 1st, 12th, 13th, 14th, and ORR'S Rifles, South Carolina.

o. RAMSEUR'S brigade, 2d, 4th, 14th, and 30th North Carolina.

p. The batteries in the subjoined reference have been arranged from the reports of the several battalion commanders, and if any have been omitted, it may arise from the fact that they were not written for publication.

q. HENRY'S battalion¹³⁴ was composed of REILLY'S and LATHAM'S batteries (and probably others, though not mentioned in Major HENRY'S report).

r. ALEXANDER'S battalion,¹³⁶ composed of MOODY'S, TAYLOR'S, RHETT'S, PARKER'S, JORDAN'S, and WOOLFOLK'S batteries.

s. ESHLEMAN'S battalion¹³⁹ was composed of MILLER'S, NORCOM'S, and RICHARDSON'S batteries.

t. DEARING'S battalion¹⁴⁰ was composed of STRIBLING'S, MILLER'S, MACON'S, CASKIE'S, and BLOUT'S batteries.

At the beginning of the cannonade I was on Little Round Top. I immediately rode along the entire line to Cemetery Hill, observing the enemy's batteries and directing the fire and movements of our own. At Col Bachelder's request I have since twice visited Gettysburg with him, and pointed out their positions. I have also, in company with other officers, several times visited Mr Walker's Studio and verified the correctness of their location in the picture. To the best of my knowledge and belief they are properly represented.

Henry J. Hunt, Maj. Gen.
Commanding Artillery
Army of the Potowmack

DEARING's was CABELL's battalion,¹⁴⁴ which on the painting is seen beyond and in range of the copse of trees M. POAGUE's battalion^{149b} was placed next in the line, and in succession GARNETT's,^{152c} PEGRAM's,^{157d} LANE's,^{158-a} and McINTOSH's^{159f} battalions, and HAPP's,¹⁶¹ SMITH's,¹⁶² WATSON's,¹⁶³ and CUNNINGHAM's¹⁶⁵ batteries of DANA's^g battalion, which filled the line to the railroad S. On Oak Hill U Lieutenant-General A. P. HILL caused to be planted two Armstrong guns, of RICE's battery, McINTOSH's battalion, which during the battle distributed their bolts from Cemetery Hill Z to Round Top D. In this line the Confederates had nearly 150 guns.^h Holding the periphery of the circle, they were enabled by a concentration of fire upon any one point to bring thrice as many guns to bear upon it as could be used in reply. As it was, the Confederate line actually held nearly twice as many guns as were in the Union line, which mounted only about 100 pieces,ⁱ all that could be placed in position.

THE CANNONADE.

It was not until one o'clock in the afternoon that the dreadful preparations for the attack were completed; but at that hour at a given signal the preliminary bombardment intended to cover the assault was opened.^j This cannonading from nearly 250 guns continued uninterruptedly for two hours. During this terrible duel the Union troops crouched behind their rude breastworks, and such other slight cover as they could find behind outcropping rocks and the undulations of the surface, tightly grasping the musket on which they knew they must finally depend. Many caissons^k and limbers of artillery were exploded on both sides, and many, very many casualties occurred, but the destruction of life was not as great as might naturally be expected from such a fearful bombardment, which has never before been equaled on this continent, if in the world.

THE CHARGE AND REPULSE.

Finally, at three o'clock, p. m., the cannonade ended, and the order was given for the grand assault. PICKETT and PETTIGREW advanced simultaneously, followed by TRIMBLE's command. The gallant conduct of the Confederate troops during this celebrated attack

a. CABELL's battalion¹⁴⁴ was composed of FRAZER's, MANLY's, McCARTHY's, and CARLTON's batteries.

b. POAGUE's battalion¹⁴⁹ comprised VOZATT's, GRAHAM's, WARD's, and BROOKS' batteries.

c. GARNETT's battalion,¹⁵² MAURIN's and LEWIS' batteries are the only ones mentioned by name in Lieutenant-Colonel GARNETT's report, though he speaks of nine rifled guns being in position under Major RICHARDSON.

d. PEGRAM's battalion,¹⁵⁷ comprising MANYE's, BRANDER's, ZIMMERMAN's, and McGRAW's batteries.

e. LANE's battalion^{158-a} was composed of ROSS', WINGFIELD's, and PATTERSON's batteries.

f. McINTOSH's battalion¹⁵⁹ was composed of RICE's, JOHNSON's, and HART's batteries. In HART's were two Armstrong guns.¹⁷⁰

g. DANA's battalion, comprising GRAHAM's, DANA's (Lieutenant CUNNINGHAM commanding), WATSON's,¹⁶³ SMITH's,¹⁶² and HAPP's batteries.¹⁶¹

h. Report of General PENDLETON, Confederate chief of artillery, corroborated by reports of each artillery battalion commander.

i. The report of General HUNT, chief of the Union artillery, gives seventy-five guns on the western crest of Cemetery Ridge, without enumerating those on Cemetery Hill Z. Major OSBORNE's report, chief of the eleventh corps artillery, places in position on the hill the batteries of TAFT, 5th New York (Independent); DILGER, I, 1st Ohio; BANCROFT, G, 4th United States; EAKIN, H, 1st United States; WHEELER, 13th New York (Independent); HILL, C, 1st Virginia; and Captain ENGELL, 1st New Hampshire, reports his battery there. Several of these batteries suffered severely during the two previous days, having guns disabled, and others may not have been engaged all the time; but I think twenty-five guns a fair estimate, which would increase the number to one hundred.

j. PENDLETON's report.

k. See McGILVERY's brigade,²⁶ on the painting.

has universally received the highest praise from the Union commanders.^a PICKETT's Virginia troops were fresh in the field, and much better protected in their advance by the undulations of the surface than those of PETTIGREW on his left, while PETTIGREW and TRIMBLE's commands, the first to break,^b had suffered the demoralizing disadvantage of having lost fearfully in the first day's battle. It is not strange that they broke before reaching the Union lines ; the great wonder is that they succeeded in advancing as far as they did.

The advance of more than 1,300 yards was not distinguished by that dash and enthusiasm which usually characterize an infantry charge. Slowly but determinedly^c they moved forward, notwithstanding each man knew every step brought him nearer "the jaws of death." For the first half of the distance a deadly silence reigned, save an occasional shot from some gunner who was not impressed with the awful solemnity of the scene. It was not until half across the plain^d that they encountered the fire of the Union artillery, but against which, as a man presses against a blinding storm, they moved steadily on as if impelled by a will greater than their own, some mighty, unseen power which they could not resist. Solid shot plowed through their ranks, spherical-case rattled in their midst, and canister swept them by hundreds from the field. Yet on they pressed unflinchingly.

Presently the Union infantry opened, and for a moment they staggered, halted, and returned the fire, and then with a wild "yell" they dashed on to their dreadful doom. The left of the column crossed the Emmettsburg road not more than 180 yards from the Union line. This road was enclosed by two stout, high "post and rail" fences, which tended materially to break the line,^e but notwithstanding this serious obstruction, and the destructive fire to which they were exposed, the attacking forces still advanced, delivering a rapid and deadly discharge of musketry as they moved. But no troops could resist the fearful fire which opposed them. They could not reach the wall and live. The left wing was the first to break. It was exposed to a raking flank fire of canister, and a heavy front^f and flank fire of musketry.^g Many fled in confusion to the rear, losing as heavily in their retreat as their advance, being followed nearly to the Emmettsburg road by the enthusiastic regiments on the right of HAYS' division. Others forced to their right, by the terrible fire on their left,^h united with the right wing still advancing,ⁱ and finally joined it in its attack on WEBB's front, while thousands threw down their arms and came quietly in as prisoners, where they had vainly tried to go as victors. The right wing was partially covered in its advance by Cordora's house K, and several rocky knolls covered with low scrub-oak growth, behind which the troops re-formed, and finally advanced on WEBB's line.^j His center was broken and his guns captured, but the captors soon found themselves captives. All who crossed the wall in WEBB's front remained either dead, dying, or prisoners. The Union troops by a simultaneous attack closed in upon the assaulting column, and captured all who did not seek safety in flight.^k Thousands threw

a. HANCOCK'S, HUNT'S, HAYS', GIBBONS', WEBB'S, NEWTON'S, STANNARD'S, and other reports.

b. LONGSTREET'S report.

c. Union reports.

d. Reports of General DAVIS, ARCHER'S brigade, PETTIGREW'S brigade, PENDER'S division.

e. Report of ARCHER'S brigade.

f. Report of General HAYS.

g. Report of PETTIGREW'S and LANE'S brigades.

h. Report of Colonel SAWYER, 8th Ohio volunteers.

i. Report of General HANCOCK.

j. Reports of HANCOCK, HUNT, GIBBON, WEBB, HARROW, etc. See WEBB'S letter.

k. Considerable effort has been made to discover who first ordered a flank attack, but it will probably be

themselves on the ground for protection from the terrible fire which hemmed them in, or held up their hands in token of surrender.^a By four o'clock the repulse was complete and the victory won. General ANDERSON¹⁴² ordered up WRIGHT's brigade¹⁵¹ to attack as a relief to PICKETT, but General LONGSTREET¹⁴¹ directed him to stop the movement, remarking "that it was useless and would only involve unnecessary loss, the assault having failed."^b General LONGSTREET then ordered General WRIGHT, with all his officers and a portion of his own staff, to rally and collect the scattered troops behind ANDERSON's division.^b In the assault General GARNETT¹⁵⁰ had been killed, General ARMISTEAD,¹⁴⁶ and it was thought General KEMPER,¹⁴³ were mortally wounded; Generals TRIMBLE¹⁵⁸ and PETTIGREW,¹⁵⁵ commanding divisions, Colonels FRYE, MARSHALL, and LOURANCE, brigade commanders, and thousands of others lay bleeding on the field. Color-bearers and color-guards had fallen, and twenty-seven of their blood-stained flags remained in the hand of the victors.^c

General WILCOX's command^{135, 137} continued to advance on PICKETT's right, and as he passed DEARING's artillery¹⁴⁰ and saw nothing of PICKETT's column, which had been literally obliterated, he supposed it had pierced the Union lines, now enveloped in smoke, and passed over the crest.^d Soon he learned his mistake. His men finding themselves the center of a cross-fire of artillery from the flanks,^{1, 26, 59, 122e} and a front fire of musketry from the 14th Vermont volunteers,⁵⁰ dashed madly forward, and with the instinct of old soldiers sought the cover of a rocky ravine filled with trees and undergrowth. The 16th Vermont volunteers⁶³ moved down this ravine, supported by four companies of the 14th Vermont,⁵⁰ and attacking WILCOX in flank, captured a large part of his command, particularly from the Florida brigade, while the remainder fell back. This was the closing scene of the most daring military movement recorded in modern warfare.

shown that the necessity for it was apparent to every military mind, and that the startling exigencies of the emergency prompted them to its execution. General HANCOCK in his official report says: "Passing at this time, Colonel DEVEREUX, commanding the 19th Massachusetts volunteers, anxious to be in the right place, applied to me for permission to move his regiment to the right and front, where the line had been broken. I granted it, and his regiment and Colonel MALLON's 42d New York volunteers on his right proceeded there at once." In the winter of 1863, while visiting the army, I was told by the commanding officer of the 19th Maine volunteers, that General GIBBON was wounded while directing that regiment to wheel out of line to give a flank fire (it subsequently retired from its right, and attacked the enemy in connection with the 19th Massachusetts and 42d New York). I have in my possession a private letter from Lieut. W. E. BARROWS of Colonel HALL's staff, bearing on its face unmistakable evidence of truth, stating that Colonel HALL sent him to General NEWTON with a request for troops to put in on the enemy's flank. General HANCOCK in his report speaks of having sent an order to General STANNARD to throw two of his regiments on the enemy's right, while it is a well-known fact that General STANNARD directed the same movement before receiving the order. Subsequently Major MITCHELL, of General HANCOCK's staff, issued a similar order on his own responsibility, in his chief's name, and was surprised a moment after to see General HANCOCK lying wounded on the ground before him. Thus it will be seen that proof is conclusive that the same happy thought originated simultaneously in several minds.

a. General HANCOCK's report.

b. General LONGSTREET's report.

c. General HANCOCK in his report says: "Each division has been credited with the number of flags actually turned in, and for which receipts are held, making the aggregate twenty-seven. There were undoubtedly thirty-three colors captured, the balance having been secreted as individual trophies."

d. Report of Generals LONGSTREET and WILCOX, with a verbal explanation from each of them.

e. See General WILCOX's report.

Description of the Painting.

IT was the exciting scene of the repulse of LONGSTREET's assault which was chosen for illustration, and which Mr. WALKER, the celebrated battle-scene painter, has so accurately and graphically represented. A word of explanation is here due the artist who has executed this painting. It differs materially from ordinary scenes of this kind. Usually, the painter, having a few leading incidents of a battle in his mind, clothes the picture with the mystery of color and effect, and gives an imaginary, rather than a literal rendition of the subject. But, in the production of this picture, Mr. WALKER has endeavored to weave into an harmonious whole the prominent incidents and episodes of this portion of the battle, and has never resorted to fiction, when truth would do as well. No stretch of the imagination has been indulged in. The material for its composition was furnished him by the government historian of the battle and arranged under his direction, and should any mistakes have been made, they are the historian's and not the painter's. The artistic rendering of the subject is due to the genius of Mr. WALKER; that the execution is highly artistic, in spite of the fact that *effect* has been sacrificed in many instances to accuracy, the ablest art critics have acknowledged.

It was the earnest desire and purpose of the proprietor of this painting to avoid the stereotyped style of battle pictures taught us in our earliest schoolbooks and other illustrated works, and kept up during the war by the illustrated papers, and not infrequently indulged in even now by some would-be battle-scene painters of the present day. Such pictures and paintings, in which giants in stature struggle in fierce hand-to-hand conflicts, bayoneting, or dashing each other's brains out, *may* possibly resemble the conflicts of the middle ages; certainly they do not illustrate the general features of modern battles. Isolated instances of men being bayoneted may have occurred, — there is only one which now occurs to me (that of the death of Colonel JEFFERS, of the Fourth Michigan volunteers, bayoneted while defending his colors against the attack of WOFFORD's brigade, on the evening of July 2) on record, in the reports of the battle of Gettysburg; but such rare occurrences do not form an entire battle, and no artist is warranted in thus educating the public into a false idea of modern battles. My purpose has been to present a truthful representation of an American battle, with American soldiers contending, as they did actually contend.

It was also my desire that the troops of no one State should receive any undue prominence; and, in the painting, all are represented with equal fairness. When General LEE called for troops to storm the heights of Gettysburg, the sons of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, Arkansas, and Texas responded, and moved shoulder to shoulder to the assault. And, when the nation's life was thus assailed, her defenders from every Northern State sprang to the rescue, and mingled their blood in one common cause. Side by side, New York and Massachusetts charged on the foe; the sons of Maine and Minnesota, Connecticut and Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware, New Hampshire and Vermont, Ohio and Michigan, Rhode Island and Maryland, Illinois and Wisconsin, Indiana and West Virginia, together rushed to the threatened point. In a word, the sons of every Union-loving

State, and of every European liberty-loving nationality, rallied under the banner, and are equally entitled to representation in this great *National Painting* of the culminating struggle at Gettysburg.

The success of the effort is respectfully submitted to the veterans of the Army of the Potomac.

In the selection of a foreground for this painting, I chose the point of station from which to best represent this scene ; and, also, to give the best *portrait* of the field in such a clear manner, that the brave men who fought on the several days of the battle might point out the localities of their various engagements. The observer is supposed to be elevated in rear of Cemetery Ridge, and looking westward toward the Confederate position.

In the immediate foreground of the painting are represented the colors of WEBB's^{85a} and HALL's^{80b} brigades, with the color-guard and headquarters horses.

The group at the immediate left is formed of the figures of Brigadier-General ARMISTEAD¹⁴⁶ and Lieutenant-Colonel MARTIN,¹⁴⁷ of the Confederate army, Captain BINGHAM,⁷⁵ judge-advocate, on Major-General HANCOCK's staff, and the men who have been bearing the wounded general to the rear. General ARMISTEAD was among the first to leap the stone wall at the Union line.⁸⁴ As he did so, he drew his sword, placed his hat upon its point, raised it aloft and cried, "Boys, we must use the cold steel ; who will follow me ?" Lieutenant-Colonel MARTIN of the 53d Virginia and a few score of men sprang after him over the wall. They advanced but a few paces when they were shot down ; ARMISTEAD mortally, and MARTIN seriously wounded. General ARMISTEAD surrendered his sword and pistols to Captain BANES,⁸⁸ of General WEBB's staff, who directed him to be carried to the rear. He was soon after met by Captain BINGHAM, of General HANCOCK's staff, just returning from having a wound dressed at the hospital. Seeing the prisoner to be an officer of rank, and evidently suffering and nearly exhausted, he proffered his assistance. General ARMISTEAD gave his watch and spurs to Captain BINGHAM, requesting him to send them to his friends through General HANCOCK.^c (See Painting.)

To the right of the central group^{80, 85} is seen the figure of Major-General GEORGE G. MEADE,⁹⁰ the commander-in-chief of the Army of the Potomac, accompanied by his son, and 1st Lieutenant R. E. MCKENZIE.^d When the assault began he was at Major-General SLOCUM's headquarters, on Power's Hill, a half mile to the rear, near Culp's Hill, but reached this position on the field as it was repulsed.^e Major MITCHELL,⁸⁶ aid-de-camp to Major-General HANCOCK, met him, and reported that officer seriously wounded. He also bore a report of the state of the engagement from General HANCOCK.

a. 69th,⁷⁸ 71st,⁸⁹ 72d,⁸³ and 106th Pennsylvania volunteers. The latter regiment, except one company, was ordered to report to Major-General HOWARD at the Cemetery, on the night of the 2d, where it remained until the close of the battle.

b. 7th Michigan,⁶⁹ 19th and 20th Massachusetts,^{71, 68} 42d and 59th New York volunteers.^{73, 67}

c. I learned the full particulars of this assault from Lieutenant-Colonel R. W. MARTIN, while he was lying wounded in the hospital at Gettysburg, including the movements of General ARMISTEAD with whom he advanced engaged in conversation, from Seminary Ridge. From Captain BANES of General WEBB's staff, I gathered the particulars of his surrender. Captain BANES received his sword and pistols (which had not been fired), and sent him to the rear of the line, where he was met by Captain HENRY H. BINGHAM, judge-advocate, on General HANCOCK's staff. From Captain BINGHAM, I derived full particulars of his interview with General ARMISTEAD. After receiving the valuables which General ARMISTEAD wished to send to his family and a private message, he directed him to be taken to a hospital in the rear. I subsequently met D. G. BRINTON, surgeon, in charge of the 2d division, 11th corps' hospital, who dressed his wounds. Doctor BRINTON said he was very much depressed in spirits, though neither of his wounds were mortal ; one being in the leg below the knee, and the other, a flesh-wound in the arm ; notwithstanding which he died two days afterward.

d. General WEBB's letter, and also Major-General MEADE's letter.

e. See Major-General MEADE's letter, in the Appendix.

f. Major MITCHELL's letter, in the Appendix.

General HANCOCK was with CALDWELL's division,²³ at the extreme left of his line, when the cannonade began. He rode during this terrible firing along his entire front to WOODRUFF's battery¹¹⁰ on his right. He knew with the instinct of a true soldier what was to follow the bombardment, and he exhorted his officers and men to be in readiness to resist the grand assault. Returning toward the left, while passing the right of the 14th Vermont volunteers,⁵⁰ of STANNARD's brigade, he received a serious wound. He is seen⁴⁹ in the painting falling from his horse near the left of STANNARD's works.^a He was caught in the arms of Lieutenants HOOKER and BENEDICT, of General STANNARD's staff;^b and General STANNARD⁵¹ himself, with admirable dexterity, stanched the blood from the terrible wound in the groin, or otherwise he would have soon bled to death,^c as the surgeons were of course in the rear, and one could not for some time be found. But General HANCOCK peremptorily refused to be taken from the field until the contest was decided.

General GIBBON was seriously wounded in the arm about the same time that HANCOCK fell.^d He was in front of the 19th Maine volunteers,⁶⁴ of HARROW's brigade, when he was shot, attempting to wheel those troops out of the line to deliver a flank fire on PICKETT's column. He was taken from the field by Captain WESSELLS of his staff.^{41e}

WEBB's brigade is represented immediately in advance of General MEADE.³⁰ It had been in position at the stone wall⁸⁴ in its front, its left, the 69th Pennsylvania volunteers,⁷⁸ resting opposite the copse of trees **M**, the line extending to the right along the stone wall to the angle,⁹¹ with two companies of the 71st Pennsylvania volunteers⁹⁵ at a wall, which is retired fifty yards from the right of the advanced line. The 72d Pennsylvania volunteers⁸³ lay in a second line to the right and rear of the copse **M**. The guns of CUSHING's battery were at first in position⁸⁷ on the crest between WEBB's two lines, where CUSHING was severely wounded, but refused to leave the field. When PICKETT advanced, he ran three of his pieces down to the wall where they are seen⁸² in the painting, and with double-shotted guns swept his front with canister, opening great gaps in the ranks of the attacking lines. While directing their fire he was shot in the mouth and instantly killed. Some of his men bore his body to the rear, as seen in the painting.⁷⁶

PICKETT's column, after it had been turned aside from its attack on STANNARD's brigade, fell on WEBB's brigade.

General WEBB, seeing the necessity for re-enforcements, had meantime hurried back to the 72d Pennsylvania volunteers,⁸³ in his second line, to bring them into action; but the Confederates had advanced with the impetuosity of the whirlwind. In a moment the center of WEBB's front line, held by a portion of the 71st Pennsylvania volunteers,⁸⁹ was swept from its position at the wall,⁸⁴ which was instantly seized by the assailants, though the blackened clothes of many of the dead showed that a portion at least of the regiment had remained until pushed from their position by sheer force of numbers. The importance of the admirable disposition of the two right companies⁹⁵ of the 71st Pennsylvania volunteers was now apparent. From their retired position, lying securely protected behind a stone wall within point-blank range, they, with the left of HAYS' division,^{99, 101, 102} opened a deadly cross-fire, effectually preventing an approach upon their works. All attempts of General WEBB, assisted by the remaining officers of the regiment and by his adjutant-general,

a. HANCOCK's report. Spot located on the field by General HANCOCK.

b. STANNARD's report.

c. Private letters of Lieutenant BENEDICT of General STANNARD's staff.

d. GIBBON's report.

e. Verbal statement of General GIBBON.

Captain BANES,⁸⁸ Lieutenant HASKELL⁸⁹ of General GIBBON's staff, and Captain PARKER⁹⁰ of General HANCOCK's staff, to bring forward the second line failed. Colonel BAXTER, of the 72d Pennsylvania, had been badly wounded the previous evening, and the regiment had suffered severely in officers and men during the cannonade ; they opened, however, a heavy fire of musketry from the crest, which contributed very materially to the repulse of the attack. Failing to secure the advance of the 72d, General WEBB hurried again to the 69th Pennsylvania volunteers,⁷⁸ which he found still fighting manfully, and holding its own on the left, although numbers of Confederates had already gained the copse of trees in their rear. This regiment lost heavily in officers and men ; Colonel O'KANE and Lieutenant-Colonel SCHUDY were killed and Major DUFFY was wounded.

Colonel HALL's brigade is represented massing on General WEBB's left ; its gallant leader can be seen directing its movements.^{77 a} It had been formed on a prolongation of WEBB's lines, with three regiments in the front line, protected by a slight work of earth and rails, and two in the second line, on the left of RORTY's battery,⁴⁵ which occupied the crest ; BROWN's battery⁴⁸ had been in position between RORTY's and CUSHING's.^{87 b}

As General HANCOCK rode in front of the 19th Massachusetts, which, with the 42d New York volunteers, formed HALL's second line, Colonel DEVEREUX of the former regiment went to him and asked permission to move up and engage the troops then advancing on WEBB. Receiving permission to do so,^c these two regiments^{71, 73} hurried to WEBB's relief, as seen in the painting, passing in rear of the copse of trees M ; and immediately afterward Colonel HALL ordered the 7th Michigan⁶⁹ and 20th Massachusetts⁶⁸ to "break from their right to the rear" and move rapidly to the same place, which was done with remarkable promptness, during which Lieutenant-Colonel STEELE, commanding the 7th Michigan, was killed. The 59th New York volunteers⁶⁷ remained at the works in the front line,^d and HARROW's brigade, with the 20th New York S. M.,⁵⁷ and the 151st Pennsylvania volunteers⁵⁴ followed the course of HALL's regiments, and charged up to the trees, the two latter regiments passing in front of them. During this movement regimental organizations were completely lost ; the colors were pushed indiscriminately to the front followed by the enthusiastic men.^e The 13th and 16th Vermont volunteers, of STANNARD's brigade, moved to their right, "changed front forward," and opened fire on PICKETT's right flank.^{62, 63.}

HARROW's brigade, composed of the 82d New York,⁶⁶ 19th Maine,⁶⁴ 15th Massachusetts,⁶¹ and 1st Minnesota volunteers,⁶⁰ occupied a position on the left of HALL's front line, with the 20th New York S. M.,⁵⁷ and the 151st Pennsylvania volunteers⁵⁴ (of the 1st brigade, 3d division, 1st corps, General ROWLEY) on its left ; in the painting all

a. The above account has been abstracted from General WEBB's report, and a private letter in my possession written by him to his wife two days after the battle, the whole arrangement having been made on the canvas, at my request, by General WEBB, assisted by several members of his staff ; the painting being finished by his approval after revisiting the field at Gettysburg.

b. I have in my possession a diagram drawn by Colonel HALL, showing the positions of his regiments, and previous to his death he visited Mr. WALKER's studio, and with other officers of his command, superintended their arrangement on the painting.

c. General HANCOCK's report. This movement was fully explained on the field at Gettysburg, in the summer of 1869, by General WEBB, Colonels DEVEREUX and BAXTER, Captain BANES, and many other officers of rank engaged in the immediate vicinity.

d. Statement of Colonel HALL. — See Colonel MACY's letter, also report of 59th New York volunteers.

e. See reports of General HARROW, and also reports of 151st Massachusetts, 1st Minnesota volunteers, 20th New York State militia, and 151st Pennsylvania volunteer.

of these troops are seen moving up to WEBB's support.^a The position occupied by BROWN's battery B, 1st Rhode Island,⁴³ has been vacated,^b but RORTY's battery B, 1st New York,⁴⁵ is represented at the left and rear of HARROW's brigade. Still further to the left is THOMAS' battery C, 4th U. S.,²⁶ and McGILVERY's brigade of reserve artillery²⁶ (1st brigade), composed of Thompson's G and F, Pennsylvania (independent), PHILLIPS' 5th Massachusetts, HART's 15th New York (independent), STERLING's 1st Connecticut, COOPER's B, 1st Pennsylvania, Dow's 6th Maine, and AMES' G, New York, batteries;^c while further yet is the 5th corps artillery, under its chief, Captain MARTIN, of which RITTENHOUSE's battery D, 5th U. S.,³⁷ is engaged^d on Little Round Top B.^e

STANNARD's brigade is represented immediately over and in front of HARROW's brigade, and at right angles to it; the right of its line, the 13th Vermont volunteers,⁶² has ceased firing to allow prisoners to pass to the rear. It had been in position fifty yards in advance of HARROW's left, and lay along a slight earthwork with one regiment⁵⁰ to the left of the clump of trees, where it remained when the others moved. The right of LONGSTREET's column of attack was aimed toward this brigade, and continued to advance until it reached the flat ground in its front, when receiving a sweeping flank fire from McGILVERY's brigade of artillery,²⁶^f and possibly discovering the formidable front presented by STANNARD's brigade, supported by the balance of DOUBLEDAY's division¹⁰ in its rear, it veered off to the Union right, and advanced upon WEBB's brigade.^g Immediately STANNARD's whole brigade rose from its works and poured a murderous fire upon PICKETT's right flank.^h

ARNOLD's battery A, 1st Rhode Island,¹¹³ had been in position on the crest at the right of CUSHING's battery A, 4th U. S.,⁸⁷ but having been seriously disabled, it is represented¹¹³ retiring from the field, drawn off by the men.ⁱ

On the right of this battery lay HAYS' command, 3d division, 2d corps. The 2d brigade, SMYTH's, composed of the 14th Connecticut,⁹⁹ 1st Delaware,¹⁰¹ 12th New Jersey,¹⁰² and 108th New York volunteers,¹⁰⁸ was at the stone wall; and the 10th New York volunteers acting as provost guard; and to its right was the 3d brigade, SHERRILL's,^j composed of the 125th,^{102-a} 111th,^{105-a} 126th,¹⁰⁵ and 39th New York volunteers,¹⁰⁶ with its left overlapping SMYTH, and its right extending beyond^k Bryan's house W. General HAYS,¹⁰⁰ stripped to the shirt, is seen bringing up and fighting his troops.^l Colonel SMYTH¹⁰⁴ was wounded by an exploding shell, as shown near Bryan's house. Beyond the house in the grove, Colonel SHERRILL¹⁰⁹ is being borne, mortally wounded, from the field.^m

a. Generals GIBBON's and HARROW's reports.

b. Captain HAZARD's report.

c. General HUNT's and Major McGILVERY's reports.

d. General HUNT's and Captain MARTIN's reports.

e. Lieutenant HAZLETT, commander of this battery, was killed the evening before.

f. Major McGILVERY's report; report of SCALES' brigade; General LANE's report.

g. General NEWTON's report; General STANNARD's report; Colonel GATES' report (20th New York State militia).

h. "The 12th and 15th Vermont volunteers of this brigade were detached at Emmettsburg by order of Major-General REYNOLDS to guard the corps train." Lieutenant BENEDICT, aid-de-camp to General STANNARD.

i. General HUNT's and Captain HAZARD's reports.

j. When the battle commenced this brigade was commanded by Colonel WILLARD, 125th New York volunteers, who was killed on the evening of the 2d. After the death of Colonel SHERRILL it was commanded by Colonel McDougall, 111th New York volunteers, who was wounded, and the command fell on Lieutenant-Colonel BULL, 126th New York volunteers.

k. See reports of General HAYS, also reports of 111th and 126th New York volunteers.

l. Statements of Captain Wm. C. SAVILLE of Colonel SMYTH's staff.

m. General HAYS' report and verbal statements of subordinate officers.

Immediately in front of HAYS' division, and at right angles to it, is the 8th Ohio volunteers⁹⁸ of CARROLL's brigade.^a It had been on the skirmish line with its reserves on the Emmettsburg road. When PETTIGREW advanced on its left, Colonel SAWYER, instead of falling back, "changed front forward on left company," and opened fire.^b

WOODRUFF's battery I, 1st U. S.,¹¹⁰ was engaged in the grove at the right of Bryan's house W. Its commander, after having won the encomiums of his superiors for the gallantry and efficiency with which he served his guns, was, at the moment of victory, stricken down¹¹¹ in death.

On the right, General ROBINSON¹¹⁴ is seen moving his command, 2d division, 2d corps, up to the support of General HAYS,^d Colonel COULTER's brigade^{112 e} having the advance, followed by General BAXTER's brigade.^{117 f} General HOWARD¹¹⁹ ordered this movement to be covered by SMYTH's brigade,^{115 g} which opened a brisk fire of musketry.

At the same time the skirmish line of General SCHURZ's^{121-a} division (3d), 11th corps, nobly engaged the sharpshooters of RODES' division in the edge of the town.^h

The artillery on Cemetery Hill Z, under Major OSBORNE,¹²² chief of artillery of the 11th corps, is seen on the right of the picture, pouring volleys of canister into the flank of the assaulting column.ⁱ

Prominent in the right foreground is WHEELER's New York battery,¹⁰⁷ which is going to the front, two guns having already opened.^j

A large number of prisoners are seen¹⁷⁴ coming in immediately on WHEELER's right,^k beyond which two guns of WIER's battery¹²⁵ C, 5th U. S., under Sergeant TREVOR, are going into position.^l

Colonel MORGAN,¹¹⁶ chief of General HANCOCK's staff, has brought up MARTIN's¹¹⁸ (F, 5th U. S.) and BUTLER's¹²⁴ (G, 2d U. S.) regular batteries from the 6th corps artillery.^m

Colonel TOMPKINS,¹²¹ chief of the 6th corps artillery, with the remaining batteries led by McCARTNEY's Massachusetts,¹²³ is on the Taneytown road Y (at the right of the painting), directing the relief of batteries on Cemetery Hill.ⁿ

Captain HAZARD,⁷⁰ chief of the 2d corps artillery, the mounted officer in the center of the left foreground, is directing Captain COWAN⁶⁵ where to place the battery⁵³ which he has brought up to his assistance.

The spirited figure going to the front beyond Lieutenant CUSHING⁷⁶ is Captain FARRELL,⁷⁴ Company C, 1st Minnesota volunteers. He commanded the division provost guard

a. 1st brigade, 3d division, 2d corps, composed of the 4th and 8th Ohio, 7th Virginia (Union), and 14th Indiana volunteers. Colonel CARROLL was ordered to report to Major-General HOWARD on the evening of the 2d with three regiments, where he remained until the close of the battle.

b. Reports of Colonel SAWYER, 8th Ohio volunteers, and General LANE, North Carolina brigade. See Appendix.

c. Captain HAZARD's report. See Appendix.

d. See General NEWTON's report.

e. 1st brigade, COULTER's, was composed of the 107th Pennsylvania, 94th and 104th New York, 16th Maine, and 13th Massachusetts volunteers.

f. 2d brigade, BAXTER's, was composed of the 97th and 83d New York, 12th Massachusetts and 83d and 90th Pennsylvania volunteers. Positions and explanations given by Generals ROBINSON and COULTER, on the field at Gettysburg.

g. 2d brigade, 2d division, 11th corps,¹¹⁵ composed of the 55th and 73d Ohio, 136th New York and 33d Massachusetts volunteers, of STEINWEHR's¹²⁰ (2d) division, 11th corps. The 33d Massachusetts volunteers were detached from the brigade, and were in position on the right of the corps.

h. Reports of General SCHURZ and General RODES.

i. Reports of Generals HOWARD and STEINWEHR and Major OSBORNE.

j. See General WEBB's report.

k. See General MEADE's letter.

l. See General HUNT's report. Statement of General WEBB and Captain HAZARD.

m. See Colonel MORGAN's letter. Statement of Lieutenant BUTLER.

n. Statement of Colonel TOMPKINS. See Colonel MORGAN's letter.

which had been deployed in rear of the line. When the front line was penetrated he assembled his men (those wearing hats^{72, 97} in rear of WEBB's and HALL's brigades), and led them into the breach. He was killed, and a large proportion of his men were killed or wounded.^a

To the left of General WEBB⁸¹ is seen General HUNT,⁷⁹ chief of artillery of the Army of the Potomac. His horse was killed at that point; and, after extricating himself, he went into the engagement with his revolvers.^b

In the left foreground of the painting, COWAN'S New York (independent) battery⁵⁹ is represented going into position, to the left of which is BROWN'S battery, B, 1st Rhode Island,^{43c} coming out, having exhausted its ammunition.

Immediately over this is the figure of General GIBBON,⁴¹ passing wounded to the rear, one of his staff officers is seen conveying the division colors⁵ to General HARROW.^{8d}

At the extreme left, FITZHUGH'S battery, K, 1st New York, is going to the front,^e and over and beyond this, Major-General BIRNEY,³ commanding 3d corps, and Brigadier-General WARD,⁴ commanding his 1st division, are represented. In their rear are three regiments⁶ (the 3d Maine, 20th Indiana, and 99th Pennsylvania) of WARD's brigade, sent to the support of General WEBB.^f Colonel BERDAN,⁷ their brigade commander, is moving up in their front.^g The infantry represented on this part of the field was held in reserve, and was not actively engaged in the repulse of the assaulting columns, though it suffered severely from the cannonade.

Major-General NEWTON,¹⁰ commanding 1st corps, and Major-General DOUBLEDAY,¹⁰ commanding his 3d division, with their staff officers, are immediately beyond General BIRNEY.³ The brigade commanders of this division are in the vicinity.^h Brigadier-General ROWLEY,¹¹ of the first brigade,ⁱ is represented to their right; and over him, Colonel DANA,⁹ commanding the 2d brigade;^j while to the right and front of ROWLEY is General HARROW and staff,^k 1st brigade, 2d division, 2d corps, to whom the colors of the 2d division are being borne.⁵

On the next ridge beyond and to the left of Colonel DANA⁹ are Colonels DE TROBRIAND and MADILL,¹³ commanding the 3d^k and 1st^l brigades, 1st division, 3d corps. Moving up in the rear of these troops is PARSONS' battery, A,^{13-a} 1st New Jersey, which, with K, 1st New York,¹ were brought up by Captain FITZHUGH.^m

a. Colonel COLVILLE'S letter.

b. I visited the field with General HUNT, and, at my request, he pointed out the spot where his horse was shot. See Captain COWAN'S letter.

c. General HUNT's and Captain HAZARD'S reports.

d. Statement of General GIBBON.

e. FITZHUGH'S report.

f. Major-General BIRNEY'S letter:—

“Three of my regiments, 3d Maine, 99th Pennsylvania and 20th Indiana volunteers, were sent to support General WEBB. General J. H. HOBART WARD commanded my 1st division, and Colonels H. J. MADILL, H. BERDAN, and REGIS DE TROBRIAND commanded his three brigades.

Signed

D. B. BIRNEY,
Major General commanding 3d corps.”

g. 2d brigade, 1st division, 3d corps, 3d and 4th Maine, 20th Indiana, 86th and 124th New York, and 99th Pennsylvania volunteers, and the 1st and 2d regiments U. S. sharpshooters.

h. For a detailed account of the formation of this part of the line, see General NEWTON'S report. The 1st division, 1st corps, General WADSWORTH, was on Culp's Hill, and is not seen on this painting.

i. 121st, 142d, and 151st Pennsylvania volunteers and the 20th New York S. M.⁵⁷

j. 143d, 149th, and 150th Pennsylvania volunteers.

k. 3d and 5th Michigan, 17th Maine, 40th New York, and 110th Pennsylvania.¹³

l. 57th, 63d, 68th, 105th, and 141st Pennsylvania volunteers.¹³

m. PARSONS' and FITZHUGH'S reports.

Further to the left, and near the extreme left of the painting, Brigadier-General EUSTIS¹² has just moved up with his command; 2d brigade,^a 3d division, 6th corps.

Beyond, and to the left of EUSTIS, is General SHALER¹⁴ with the 1st brigade,^b 3d division, 6th corps.^c

To the right of SHALER,¹⁴ and on the same parallel, is Brigadier-General CARR,^{19-b} and his staff, commanding 1st brigade,^d 2d division, 3d corps.

Immediately beyond CARR is his superior officer, Major-General HUMPHREYS,²⁰ commanding 2d division, 3d corps. Of General HUMPHREYS' other brigade commanders, Colonel BREWSTER,²¹ commanding 2d brigade,^e is seen immediately to the right, while Colonel BURLING,¹⁹ commanding 3d brigade,^f is to the left and on the next ridge.^g

Directly to the right of BURLING,¹⁹ and in front of the grove, is represented Brigadier-General CALDWELL,²³ commanding 1st division, 2d corps, with his four brigade commanders: Colonels FRAZER,²² 3d brigade; ^h McKEENE,²⁷ 1st brigade; ⁱ KELLY,^{26-a} 2d brigade; ^j and BROOKE,²⁸ 4th brigade.^k Major McGILVERY, commanding 1st brigade artillery reserve, is with the artillery²⁶ at CALDWELL's right, and in the open field beyond are shown, from left to right, Brigadier-General TORBERT,²⁴ 1st brigade,^l 1st division, 6th corps, and Brigadier-General WRIGHT,²⁵ 1st division, 6th corps, with their staff officers. Immediately to the right of these groups, and in front of the grove, is Brigadier-General BARNES,²¹ commanding 1st division, 5th corps; Colonel SWEITZER,³¹ commanding his 2d brigade,^m and Colonel RICE,³¹ commanding his 3d brigade.ⁿ A half mile to the right of these, near the wheat field **G**, lay McCANDLESS' brigade,^{33-o} of CRAWFORD's division, of Pennsylvania Reserves, 3d division, 5th corps; while midway between, and in front of Little Round

a. 2d Rhode Island, 7th, 10th, and 37th Massachusetts volunteers.¹²

b. 65th, 67th, and 122d New York, 23d and 82d Pennsylvania volunteers.¹⁴

c. See General SEDGWICK's report.

d. 1st, 11th, and 16th Massachusetts, 11th New Jersey, 12th New Hampshire, and 26th Pennsylvania volunteers.^{19-b}

e. 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, and 5th Excelsior and 120th New York volunteers.²¹

f. 2d New Hampshire, 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th New Jersey, and 115th Pennsylvania volunteers.¹⁹

g. Extract from General HUMPHREYS' report: —

"My division was moved rapidly to the right and formed in mass (20) in rear and support of the left of the 2d corps (CALDWELL's division) (23), * * * several batteries being in position in my front." (6)

Extract from private letter: —

"I have placed the position of each of my brigades in pencil on the map, that is the position they occupied on the afternoon of July 3. My first brigade was commanded by Brigadier-General J. B. CARR (19-b). My second by Colonel WILLIAM R. BREWSTER (21), and my third by Colonel GEORGE C. BURLING (19)."

A. A. HUMPHREYS, Major-General United States Volunteers, Commanding second division, third corps.,

h. 52d, 57th, and 66th New York and 140th Pennsylvania volunteers.²²

i. 5th New Hampshire, 61st New York, 81st and 148th Pennsylvania volunteers.²⁷

j. 28th Massachusetts, 63d, 69th, and 88th New York (consolidated), and the 116th Pennsylvania volunteers.^{26-a}

k. 2d Delaware, 27th Connecticut, 64th New York, 53d and 145th Pennsylvania volunteers.²⁸

The positions of CALDWELL's four brigades were given me by each of its brigade commanders, corroborated by General CALDWELL while visiting the Army of the Potomac. The three last lay at the works between the guns of McGILVERY's artillery; ²⁹ the other (Colonel FRAZER's)²² lay behind an old stone wall in the second line. The whole arrangement was subsequently pointed out and explained to me on the field by Colonel BROOKE.²⁸

l. 1st, 2d, 3d, and 15th New Jersey volunteers.²⁴

m. 4th Michigan, 62d Pennsylvania, 9th and 32d Massachusetts volunteers.³¹ The 9th Massachusetts was detached from the brigade and lay on Round Top **D**.

n. 16th Michigan, 44th New York, 83d Pennsylvania, and 20th Maine volunteers.³¹ Colonel VINCENT had been killed the evening previous.

o. 1st, 2d, and 6th regiments of Pennsylvania Reserves, and the 1st Rifles. (The 11th Regiment of "Reserves" was temporarily attached to this brigade.) Position pointed out on the field by General McCANDLESS, and all of his regimental commanders. See General CRAWFORD's report.

Top **B**, was Brigadier-General WHEATON's³⁵ headquarters, 3d division, 6th corps, with Brigadier-General BARTLETT's^{33a} and Colonel NEVINS'^{40b} brigades of his division. The formation of the ground did not admit of representing on the painting the headquarters and troops of these commands, or those to the left of this part of the line; but their locality is indicated on the *Key*. The line from this point was continuous to the summit of Round Top **D**, passing over Little Round Top **B**. From there it was refused to the left nearly a mile, crossing the Taneytown road **A**, and may be indicated on the painting by the line of forest to the left of Round Top. The headquarters of Major-General SYKES,²⁹ commanding 5th corps, and Major-General SEDGWICK,²⁹ commanding the 6th corps, were together²⁹ in rear of the posterior slope of Little Round Top **B**, and beyond the grove, which separated them from General TORBERT's headquarters,^{24c} Brigadier-General AYRES,³² commanding 2d division, 5th corps, held Little Round Top **B**. Colonel GARRARD,³⁶ commanding his 3d brigade^d (WEED's) had the front line, while the two brigades of regulars, the 1st,^e commanded by Colonel DAY,^{32-a} and the 2d^f by Colonel BURBANK,^{32-b} lay in the second line.^g In the valley beyond were two regiments^h of Colonel TILTON's brigade (1st brigade, 1st division, 5th corps), followed by two regimentsⁱ of Colonel FISHER's brigade of Pennsylvania Reserves, 3d brigade, 3d division, 5th corps. Beyond these was the Ninth Massachusetts volunteers.^j This regiment had been deployed as skirmishers on the extreme right of the army, on the morning of the 2d, and their brigade changed position and they became separated from it. Next, connecting on its left, and extending up Round Top proper, were the two remaining regiments^k of TILTON's brigade.³⁹ And on their left, terminating on the summit of the mountain, were the two remaining regiments of Colonel FISHER's brigade of "Reserves."^{38l} Two 6th corps brigades under General WRIGHT formed the crotchet retiring from Round Top to the left and rear across the Taneytown road **A**. Colonel GRANT commanded the right, 2d brigade,^{30m} 2d division, 6th corps, and General RUSSELL,¹⁵ the left, 3d brigade,ⁿ 1st division, 6th corps.^o These troops were at no time actively engaged. This was the extreme left of the infantry force of the army. BARNES' battery, C,¹⁶ 1st New York, and MARTIN's battery, C,¹⁷ Massachusetts, were ordered on the 3d by Captain MARTIN, chief of the 5th corps artillery, to report to General WRIGHT,^p and were in position in the rear of Round Top. Gen-

a. 2d brigade, composed of the 5th Maine, 121st New York, 95th and 96th Pennsylvania volunteers.³³

b. 3d brigade, 62d New York, 93d, 98th, 102d, and 139th Pennsylvania volunteers.⁴⁰

c. Pointed out on the field by Major-General SYKES, and his adjutant-general, Brevet Brigadier-General LOCKE.

d. 91st and 155th Pennsylvania, 140th and 146th New York volunteers.³⁶ General WEED was killed the day before. Colonel GARRARD's report.

e. 3d, 4th, 6th, 12th, and 14th infantry.^{32-a}

f. 2d, 7th, 10th, 11th, and 17th infantry.^{32-b}

g. Explained on the field by General AYRES.

h. 18th and 22d Massachusetts volunteers. Positions pointed out on the field by Colonel TILTON.

i. 9th and 10th Pennsylvania "Reserves." See General CRAWFORD's report.

j. 2d brigade (SWEITZER's), 1st division, 5th corps.

k. 118th Pennsylvania and 1st Michigan volunteers.³⁹

l. 5th and 12th Pennsylvania "Reserves."³⁸ CRAWFORD's report.

m. 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, and 6th Vermont volunteers.³⁰

n. 5th Wisconsin, 6th Maine, 49th and 119th Pennsylvania volunteers.¹⁵

o. General SEDGWICK's report. Verbal explanation by Colonel GRANT and General RUSSELL.

p. There were two brigades at this point. One (GRANT's) from Howe's¹⁸ division, and one (RUSSELL's) from WRIGHT's division. General HOWE remained with the troops all the time, though General WRIGHT was the ranking officer, and in command.

eral KILPATRICK,⁴⁷ with FARNSWORTH'S^{46a} and MERRITT'S^{55b} brigades of cavalry, accompanied by ELDER'S⁴⁴ and GRAHAM'S⁵⁵ batteries of horse artillery, were beyond and to the front of Round Top. General CUSTER'S brigade was engaged with General GREGG'S division on the right wing of the army.

a. 1st Vermont, 1st West Virginia (Union), 5th New York, and 18 Pennsylvania, and one squadron 1st Ohio volunteer cavalry.⁴⁶ General FARNSWORTH made a very gallant charge with 1st Vermont and 1st West Virginia cavalry, during which he was killed.

b. 1st, 2d, and 5th U. S. regulars and 6th Pennsylvania cavalry.⁵⁵ General KILPATRICK'S report. I also spent several days with this command at Stevensburg, Va., in the winter of 1863-64, deriving from its officers the fullest details, which fully corroborated statements of Confederate officers given me in the hospital at Gettysburg.

I am glad to be able to express, in the form of a testimonial, my belief that this picture is one of the most faithful and conscientious representations of the Battle of Gettysburg that will be or can be produced.

I remain
Yours obd. Servt.
Alex. S. Webb.

Brig Genl Wm
Cmndg L: Brig L⁵ Div:
1st Corps

The Compiler's Statement.

It will probably interest some who view the painting of the Battle of Gettysburg to know upon what authority it was compiled, and what facilities I had which will justify me in presuming to publish it as an historical representation of that important battle.

At the commencement of the war I determined to attach myself to the army and wait for the great battle which would naturally decide the contest ; study its topography on the field, and learn its details from the actors themselves, and eventually prepare its written and illustrated history. I joined the army for that purpose immediately after the evacuation of Yorktown, was with it at Seven Pines and Fair Oaks, through the seven days' fights, and at Harrison's Landing ; and before leaving it I made arrangements with officers of rank to give me early intelligence of any important movements looking to a decisive engagement. Gettysburg was that engagement.

When I arrived at Gettysburg the *débris* of that great battle lay scattered for miles around. Fresh mounds of earth marked the resting-place of the fallen thousands, and many of the dead lay yet unburied. It therefore required no guide to point out the locality of the battle. I determined to make an *isometrical* drawing of the field.

As the term *field*, when applied to a battle, is generally used figuratively, and, by the general reader, might be misunderstood, it is well to consider, at the start, that the battle *field* of Gettysburg not only embraces within its boundaries many *fields*, but forests as well, and even the town of Gettysburg itself is included within its limits. The formation of the ground and the positions of the troops favored the plan of sketching the field while facing the west. Consequently the top of my DRAWING of it is west ; the right hand, north ; the left, south, etc. There was no point from which the whole field could be sketched, nor would such a position have favored this branch of art. On the contrary, it was necessary to sketch from *every* part of it, combining the whole into one grand view, which accounts for the fact that every participant in that battle will readily discover on the *drawing* the exact locality of his engagement, and the movements of his command can be as readily traced.

Having located its boundaries, I commenced at the southeast corner, and gradually moving toward the *north*, I looked toward the *west*, and sketched the landscape carefully, as far as the vision extended, including fields, forests, houses, barns, hills, and valleys ; and every object, however minute, which could influence the result of a battle. Thus I continued to the northeast boundary, a distance of five and a half miles. The next day I resumed my work at the south, having advanced to the point where my vision had been obstructed the preceding day, and sketched another breadth to the north, as before ; and so continued, day by day, until I had carried my drawing forward four and a half miles, which included within its limits the town of Gettysburg. When the battlefield had been *isometrically* drawn, I sketched the *distance* and added a *sky*.

This drawing was the result of eighty-four days spent on the field immediately after the battle, during which time I sketched carefully the twenty-five square miles which it represents.

I spent two months in hospital writing down the statements of Confederate prisoners, and as they became convalescent, I went over the field with many of their officers, who located their positions and explained the movements of their commands during the battle.

I then visited the Army of the Potomac, consulted with its commander-in-chief; corps, division, and brigade commanders; and visited every regiment and battery engaged in the battle, to whose officers the sketch of the field was submitted, and they, after careful consultation, located upon it the positions of their respective commands.

From the information thus obtained, I have traced the movements of *every regiment and battery* from the commencement to the close of the engagement, and have located on the drawing its most important positions for each of the three days.

Since its publication I issued an invitation to the officers of the Army of the Potomac to visit Gettysburg with me, and point out their respective positions and movements, thus giving an opportunity to the *actors* in this great drama to correct any misapprehension, and establish, while still fresh in memory, the facts and details of this most important battle of the age. This invitation was responded to by over one thousand officers engaged in the battle; forty-six of whom were generals commanding. And it may be interesting to those who possess the drawing, to know that *but one solitary regiment* was discovered to be out of position on it.

As chief engineer of the army at the Battle of Gettysburg my duties called me to most parts of the battle field, and I have since carefully examined its topography. I witnessed this scene from Mead's Hill. The picture is true to the landscape and vividly restores the action of the battle.

G. K. Warren,

Br't Maj. Gen. U.S.A.

The Painting.

MR. JAMES WALKER, the artist, who executed it, spent weeks at Gettysburg, transcribing the portraiture of the field to canvas, which was done in the most pleasing and lifelike manner. We received in this matter the kindest support and co-operation of the officers of the army engaged on that portion of the field.

Many distinguished general officers, on my invitation, visited Gettysburg, and went over the field with us, and pointed out all the details of this great turning-point of the Rebellion ; each explaining the movements of their several commands. Among those present at different times were Generals MEADE, HANCOCK, GIBBON, HOWARD, DOUBLEDAY, STANNARD, HUNT, WARREN, HUMPHREYS, GRAHAM, BURLING, DE TROBRIAND, WISTAR, DANA, WEBB, BAXTER, DEVEREUX, BINGHAM, NEWTON, GATES, ROBINSON, COULTER, CARR, McALLISTER, MADILL, SYKES, AYRES, CRAWFORD, TILTON, SWEITZER, CHAMBERLAIN, SLOCUM, SHALER, MEREDITH, STONE, LEONARD, STEINWEHR, AMSBERG, FOWLER, KANE, GREENE, GEARY, SELFRIDGE, WILLIAMS, GREGG, and MARTIN, together with a large number of field, line, and staff officers. Most of these gentlemen have since kindly called at Mr. WALKER's studio, and aided the work with their advice. Many others, who were unable to meet with us at Gettysburg, have, at considerable trouble, visited the studio in New York ; among them Generals HALL, HAZARD, SICKLES, WARD, BREWSTER, and BERDAN, and General WILCOX, Colonel HARRISON (General PICKETT's adjutant-general), and Lieutenant-General LONGSTREET of the Confederate army ; the latter taking great interest in the painting, and leaving me a fine letter indorsing its accuracy. This painting was designed *strictly* in conformity to the directions of these gentlemen, given on the field for that purpose, and from the reports of the Confederate commanders, furnished to me by the government.

This great representative battle-scene has not its equal in America, for correctness of design or accuracy of execution. GIBBON's and HAYS' divisions and the corps artillery occupy the immediate foreground. It is on a canvas $7\frac{1}{2} \times 20$ feet, and represents, not only every regiment engaged at that portion of the field, but where the formation of the ground would admit, the entire left wing is shown. It presents such an accurate and lifelike portrait of the country, that on it the engagements of the first and second days' operations can readily be traced. No important scene has been screened behind large foreground figures, or, for the want of a knowledge of the details, hidden by convenient puffs of smoke ; but every feature of this gigantic struggle has, in its proper place, been woven into a symmetrical whole.

New York

Feb 5th 1870

I have examined Walker's painting of the Battle of Gettysburg and believe it to be as faithful a representation of that scene as could be desired.

I am particularly acquainted with that portion of the line of the ~~the line of~~ battle, situated between and including, the 3rd (Doubleday's) Division of the 1st Corps, and Tidwell's Brigade of the 6th - with the former two of which I had much to do, on the morning of the 3rd of July. The 2nd (Robtissim's) Division of the 1st Corps is properly located.

John Newton
Moffatt's Vols
Army 1st Corps

EXTRACTS FROM THE OFFICIAL REPORTS

OF

UNION AND CONFEDERATE
COMMANDERS,

SHOWING THE AUTHORITY FOR AND CORRECTNESS OF THE LOCATION AND POSITION
OF BOTH ARMIES AS DELINEATED IN THE PAINTING OF THE

BATTLE *of* GETTYSBURG.

HISTORICALLY DESIGNED BY JOHN B. BACHELDER,

AND PAINTED BY JAMES WALKER.

COMPILED, BY SPECIAL PERMISSION OF GENERAL U. S. GRANT,

FROM THE CAPTURED ARCHIVES OF THE CONFEDERATE GOVERNMENT, AS WELL AS
FROM THE REPORTS AND LETTERS OF UNION OFFICERS.

By JOHN B. BACHELDER, A. M.,
AUTHOR OF THE "ISOMETRICAL DRAWING OF THE GETTYSBURG BATTLEFIELD,"
AND GOVERNMENT HISTORIAN FOR THIS BATTLE.

MAJOR-GENERAL MEADE'S LETTER.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE ATLANTIC,
PHILADELPHIA, PA., December 4, 1869.

JOHN B. BACHELDER, New York City:—

Your letter of the 20th ult. was received, but my reply has been delayed, awaiting the return from the West of my son, who was with me on the occasion alluded to by you. On the 3d of July, 1863, when the enemy's batteries were opened, I was at the house on the Taneytown road occupied by me as headquarters. This house, as you are aware, was situated about three or four hundred yards in rear of the line of battle, and about the center of the enemy's converging lines of fire. Having around me a large number of officers and animals, exposed without any particular necessity to the very severe fire, the question of moving my headquarters to a position less exposed was repeatedly brought to my notice; but in view of the importance of my being where it was known I could be found, I felt compelled to decline listening to any appeals till near (as it afterward proved) the close of the bombardment, when being informed there was a signal officer on the hill on the Baltimore pike (occupied as headquarters by Major-General Slocum), who could communicate with the signal officer at the headquarters I was occupying, I ordered headquarters to be transferred to this hill. Prior to doing so, I moved over to a barn on the opposite side of the Taneytown road, which seemed to be out of the line of the heaviest fire, but which, on reaching, was as much exposed as the place I had left. On arriving at the hill selected, I at once went to the signal officer on the summit, and directed him to communicate my arrival to the officer I had left at the house. I then ascertained the signal officer at the house had left there.

As soon as I learned this, I returned immediately to my old headquarters. Owing to the change of position, the difficulty of finding their horses, and ignorance of my movements from inability to follow me, I found, when returning, that I was separated from all my staff, having only a few orderlies with me. On my way back I met several of my staff dismounted; among them, my son, who informed me his horse had been killed. I directed him to take the horse of one of the orderlies and follow me. The enemy's artillery fire ceasing, heavy musketry fire being heard, and I meeting many men moving to the rear, I was satisfied an assault was being made. I therefore, on reaching my old headquarters, rode straight up to the line of battle,^{90 a} arriving there just as the large number of prisoners that came into our lines had crossed them, and were moving to the rear.¹⁷⁴ I inquired of the first officer whom I met whether the assault had been repulsed, and received from him the reply that it had. This officer, my son (who by this time had rejoined me) tells me was Lieutenant John Egan, 1st regiment U. S. artillery, now captain of infantry. My son also informs me that I was at this moment accompanied by Lieutenant R. S. McKenzie, U. S. Engineers, acting on this day as aid-de-camp, and that I sent him (Lieutenant McKenzie) off with some orders. This fact had escaped my memory, as likewise the report which Major Mitchell, of General Hancock's staff, states he made to me, of the general's being wounded. There can be no question that the report was made as stated by Major Mitchell; but I mention the two incidents to show that in the excitement of battle, no individual's memory unsupported by corroborative evidence is to be relied on, however honest or truthful the individual may be. The only officer I met whom I recognized was Captain Haskell, of Major-General Gibbon's staff. Finding the assault was repulsed, and hearing firing on Cemetery Hill, I rode over there, and after a short interview with Major-General Howard, I returned to my old headquarters at the house, whence (being rejoined by the most of my staff) I returned to the line of battle, crossed it, and rode down the front to Round Top, to confer with Major-General Sykes. I have always been under the impression that the contest was virtually closed when I reached the scene, although my horse was shot while there, with a musket-ball, and my son had his horse killed under him by a shell, the enemy reopening his batteries with great fury the moment the assaulting column was seen to give way. I did not myself see any of the assaulting columns, except, as previously mentioned, those who preferred coming into our lines to returning under the heavy artillery fire from both lines; these I met just as

^a. The reference figures which follow do not appear in the original manuscript, but indicate such portions of it as relate to the composition of the painting, and refer the reader to the outline *Key* to it.

they passed into our lines, and rode through them as I approached the line of battle.^{90, 174} Of the fact that I was only accompanied by two staff officers (my son, Lieutenant George Meade, 6th Pennsylvania Cavalry, aid-de-camp, and Lieutenant R. S. McKenzie, U. S. Engineers, acting aid-de-camp), there can be no question, as my memory on this point is confirmed by the recollection of my son. Hoping this letter will answer your purposes,

I remain, very respectfully yours,

GEORGE G. MEADE, Major-General U. S. Army.

UNION REPORTS.

EXTRACT FROM MAJOR-GENERAL HANCOCK'S REPORT.

* * * Arriving at between two and three hundred yards, the troops of the enemy were met by a destructive fire from the divisions of Gibbon and Hays, which they promptly returned, and the fight at once became fierce and general. In front of Hays' division it was not of very long duration; mowed down by canister from Woodruff's battery,¹¹⁰ by the fire of two⁹⁸ regiments judiciously posted by General Hays in his extreme front and right, and the fire of different lines in the rear, the enemy broke in disorder, leaving fifteen (15) colors, and nearly two thousand (2,000) prisoners¹⁷⁴ in the hands of this division. Those of the enemy's troops which did not fall into disorder in front of the 3d division were moved to their right,¹⁶⁰ and re-enforced the line attacking Gibbon's division. The right of the attacking line having been repulsed by Hall's and Harrow's brigades, of the latter division, assisted by the fire of two Vermont regiments of Stannard's brigade,^{62, 63} doubled to its left, and also re-enforced the center, and thus the attack was in its fullest strength opposite the brigade of General Webb. This brigade was disposed in two lines. Two regiments of the brigade, the 69th Pennsylvania⁷⁸ and the 71st Pennsylvania⁸⁹ volunteers, were behind a low stone wall⁸⁴ and slight breastwork hastily constructed by them; the remainder of the brigade (72d Pennsylvania volunteers⁸³) being behind the crest some sixty paces to the rear, and so disposed as to fire over the heads of those in front.^a When the enemy's line had nearly reached the stone wall, led by General Armistead, the most of that part of Webb's brigade posted here abandoned their position, but fortunately did not retreat entirely. They were immediately, by the personal bravery of General Webb⁸¹ and his officers, formed behind the crest before referred to, which was occupied by the remnant of the brigade.^{83, 89} Emboldened by seeing this indication of weakness, the enemy pushed forward more pertinaciously, numbers of them crossing over the breastwork⁸⁴ abandoned by the troops. The fight here became very close and deadly. The enemy's battle-flags were soon seen waving on the stone wall.⁸⁴ Passing at this time, Colonel Devereux, commanding the 19th Massachusetts volunteers,⁷¹ anxious to be in the right place, applied to me for permission to move his regiment to the right and to the front, where the line had broken. I granted it, and his regiment, and Colonel Mallon's 42d New York volunteers,⁷³ on his right, proceeded there at once. But the enemy, having left Colonel Hall's front, as described before, this officer promptly moved his command^{68, 69} by the right flank to still further re-enforce the position of General Webb, and was immediately followed by Harrow's brigade.^{60, 61, 64, 66} The movement was executed, but not without confusion, owing to many men leaving their ranks to fire at the enemy from the breastworks. The situation was now very peculiar. The men of all the brigades had in some measure lost their regimental organization, but individually they were firm. The ambition of individual commanders to promptly cover the point penetrated by the enemy, the smoke of battle, and the intensity of the close engagement caused this confusion. The point, however, was now covered. In regular formation our line would have stood four ranks deep. The colors of the different regiments were now advanced, waving in defiance of the long line of battle-flags presented by the enemy. The men pressed firmly after them, under the energetic commands and examples of their officers, and, after a few moments of desperate fighting, the enemy were repulsed, threw down their arms, and found safety in flight, or by throwing themselves on the ground to escape our fire. The battle-flags were ours, and the victory was won. Gibbon's division secured twelve (12) stands of colors, and prisoners enough to swell the number captured by the corps to about forty-five hundred (4,500). * * *

* * * I had the misfortune to lose the valuable services of Brigadier-General John Gibbon, commanding the 2d division, who was severely wounded.⁴¹ A short time afterward I was wounded⁴⁰ myself, but was enabled to remain on the field until the action was entirely over. * * *

^{a.} The 106th Pennsylvania volunteers had been ordered to report to General Howard the evening before, one company only remaining with the brigade.

EXTRACT FROM REPORT OF BRIGADIER-GENERAL HUNT, COMMANDING THE ARTILLERY OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

* * * On the left of the cemetery N the batteries of the 2d corps were in line on the crest occupied by their corps in the following order from right to left: Woodruff's, I, 1st United States, six 12-pounders;¹¹⁰ Arnold's, A, 1st Rhode Island, six 3-inch;¹¹³ Cushing's, A, 4th United States, six 3-inch;¹¹⁷ Brown's, B, 1st Rhode Island, four 12-pounders;¹¹⁸ and Rorty's, B, 1st New York, four 10-pounders,¹¹⁹ all under the command of Captain Hazard,⁷⁰ chief 2d corps artillery.^a Next on the left of the artillery of the 2d corps were stationed Thomas' battery, C, 4th United States, six 3-inch guns;²⁶ and on his left^b Major McGilvery's command,²⁶ consisting of Thompson's, C and F, Pennsylvania, five 3-inch; Phillips', 5th Massachusetts, six 3-inch; Hart's, 15th New York (independent), four 12-pounders; Sterling's, 2d Connecticut, four James rifles and two howitzers; Rock's section, New Jersey, two 3-inch; Cooper's, B, 1st Pennsylvania, four 3-inch; Dow's, 6th Maine, four 12-pounders; Ames', G, 1st New York, six 12-pounders. On the extreme left, occupying the position of the day before, were Gibbs', L, 1st Ohio,^{24c} and Rittenhouse's, D, 5th United States, six 10-pounders³⁷ (all under command of Captain Martin, chief of 5th corps artillery). Rittenhouse's battery was in excellent position for the service of his rifled guns. We had thus on the western crest line seventy-five guns, which could be aided by a few of those on Cemetery Hill. [See Major Osborne's Report, chief 11th corps artillery.] * * * About 3 o'clock p. m., and soon after the enemy's fire had ceased, he formed a column of attack in the edge of the woods in front of the 2d corps. At this time, Fitzhugh's,¹ Parsons',^{19, 19-a} Weir's,¹²⁵ and Cowan's⁵⁹ batteries reached this point, and were put in position in front of the advancing enemy. * * * The enemy advanced in three lines. When they came within range our canister fire and musketry were opened upon them, occasioning disorder; but still they advanced gallantly until they reached the stone wall⁸⁴ behind which our troops lay. Here ensued a desperate conflict, the enemy succeeding in passing the wall and entering our lines, causing great destruction of life, especially among the batteries. Infantry troops were, however, advanced from our right⁹⁸ [and left],^d the rear of the enemy broke, and the others, who had fought with a gallantry that excited the admiration of our troops, found themselves cut off and compelled to surrender. As soon as their fate was evident, the enemy opened his batteries upon the masses of our troops at this point, without regard to the presence of his own. * * *

EXTRACT FROM REPORT OF BRIGADIER-GENERAL GIBBON, COMMANDING 2D DIVISION, 2D CORPS.

* * * At this time the enemy displayed his first line coming out of the woods, and preceded by a heavy line of skirmishers, which commenced immediately to push ours back. The line moved steadily to the front in a way to excite the admiration of every one, and was followed by a second and third, extending all along our front as far as the eye could reach.

Our guns were run well forward, so as to give them a good sweep over the ground, loaded with canister, and the men warned to keep well under cover, and to reseve their fire until the enemy got well within range. As the front line came up it was met with such a withering fire of canister and musketry as soon melted it away; but still on they came from behind, pressing forward to the wall. By this time most of our artillery-men had fallen, and but an occasional cannon shot along the line interrupted the continuous rattle of musketry. The right of the enemy's line did not extend as far as the left of my division, and while urging forward some of my left regiments to take his line in flank, I was wounded, and left the field.⁴¹

The rest is told by the brigade reports. Webb's line of three small regiments was overwhelmed and driven back by the superior masses of the enemy;^{85, 89} but Hall's men, skillfully directed by himself,⁷⁷ and the gallant Devereux, Mallon, and others, rushed to the rescue and fell upon his flank,^{73, 71, 69, 68}

a. The batteries on the south of the Baltimore turnpike, under Major Osborne,¹²² chief of 11th corps artillery, were Taft's, Bancroft's, Eakius', Edgell's, Hill's, and Dilger's.

b. I find a memorandum in my notebook, made at the front, in the winter of 1863-64, that Daniels' 9th Michigan battery (horse artillery) was in position at this place. Captain Daniels' report is not sufficiently explicit to locate his position. It is known, however, that he reported to Major-General Newton, during the cannonade, and was placed in position by him on this front.

c. The guns of this battery were of too short range to be effective on the charging column. — Ed.

d. Hall's, Harrow's, and Stannard's brigades.

EXTRACT FROM REPORT OF GENERAL HARROW, COMMANDING 1ST BRIGADE, 2D DIVISION, 2D CORPS.

* * * At 3 p. m. his infantry columns moved from the woods one thousand yards distant, and steadily advanced to the assault. After crossing the Emmettsburg and Gettysburg road L in two lines, with supports upon the right and left, accommodating themselves, as far as possible, to the low grounds in front of the division, this movement brought them first in range of the guns of the 1st brigade. But the crest of the hill M, occupied by the right of Colonel Hall's brigade and the left of Webb's, seemed to be the point to which their main attack was directed. As their purpose became manifest, the 1st and 3d brigades of this division inclined to the right, engaging the enemy as they moved, the whole command meeting the shock from the enemy's heaviest lines and support near the crest of the ridge M.^{60, 61, 64, 66, 69, 71, 73} Here the contest raged with almost unparalleled ferocity. * * *

EXTRACT FROM BRIGADIER-GENERAL WEBB'S REPORT.

* * * At three o'clock the enemy's line left the woods in our front, moved in perfect order across the Emmettsburg road L, formed in the hollow, in our immediate front, several lines of battle, under a fire of spherical case from our batteries, and advanced to the assault. The 71st Pennsylvania volunteers⁸⁹ was advanced to the wall,⁸⁴ on the right of the 69th Pennsylvania volunteers.⁷⁸ Three of Cushing's guns⁸² were run down to the wall, carrying with them their canister. The 72d Pennsylvania volunteers⁸³ held the reserve under the crest of the hill. The enemy advanced steadily to the wall,⁸⁴ driving out a portion of the 71st Pennsylvania volunteers,⁸⁹ General Armistead passing over the fence with probably over one hundred of his command, and with several battle-flags. The 72d Pennsylvania volunteers⁸³ were ordered up to hold the crest, and advanced to within forty paces of the enemy's line. Colonel Smith, commanding the 71st Pennsylvania volunteers, threw two companies⁹⁵ of his command behind the stone wall, on the right of Cushing,⁸⁷ fifty paces retired from the point of attack. The 69th Pennsylvania volunteers,⁷⁸ and the most of the 71st Pennsylvania volunteers, even after the enemy were in their rear, held their position. The 72d Pennsylvania volunteers⁸³ fought steadily and persistently, but the enemy probably would have succeeded in piercing our lines had not Colonel Hall⁷⁷ (commanding 3d brigade) advanced with several of his regiments to my support. Defeated — routed — the enemy fled in disorder. General Armistead¹⁴⁶ was left mortally wounded within my lines, and forty-two of the enemy who crossed the fence lay dead. * * * Lieutenant A. H. Cushing,⁷⁶ 4th United States artillery, fell mortally wounded at the fence by the side of his guns.⁸² Cool, brave, competent, he fought for an hour and a half after he had reported to me that he was wounded in both thighs.

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER WRITTEN BY GENERAL WEBB TO HIS FAMILY IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE BATTLE.

* * * As they steadily advanced, I ordered my few guns to fire, and we opened great gaps in them; but steadily they advanced in four solid lines — right on up to my works or fence, and shot my men when their muskets touched their breasts. Seeing two companies driven out, my artillery in their hands, I ordered up my reserve regiment,⁸⁸ and led it myself.⁸¹ General Armistead (an old army officer) led his men, came over my fence, and passed me with four of his men. He fell, mortally wounded.¹⁴⁶ I got hit, one shot grazing my thigh. * * * As soon as I got my right up to the wall, the enemy were whipped. When my men fell back I almost wished to get killed. I was almost disgraced. But Hall (colonel),⁷⁷ on my left, saw it all and brought up his regiments to help me. Gibbon was wounded near me,⁴¹ Hancock also.⁴⁹ General Meade himself rode up near me.⁹⁰ * * * I killed forty-two rebels inside of the fence, besides General Armistead.

A. S. WEBB.^a

a.

COLLEGE OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
NEW YORK CITY, Nov. 25, 1869.

Colonel JOHN B. BACHELDER, 59 Beekman St., New York: —

SIR, — Having been shown by you my official report of the battle of Gettysburg, and having been asked to state whether or not I had any corrections to make in the language of said report, I have to thank you for bringing to my notice the expressions used, and, as the result of careful investigation, I make the following changes in the extract which you publish: —

MAJOR MITCHELL'S LETTER TO GENERAL HANCOCK.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE ASSISTANT INSPECTOR-GENERAL,
BALTIMORE, Md., January 10, 1866.

GENERAL, — I have the honor to furnish you with the following statement concerning the verbal message which you directed me to deliver to Major-General Meade during the battle of Gettysburg, on the evening of July 3, 1863.

I was directed to deliver the message herein referred to, to General Meade when you were lying on the ground wounded on the line of battle of the 2d army corps, a few moments after the enemy's grand assault had been repulsed, and when they were retreating in confusion from the field. The message was as follows: —

“Tell General Meade that the troops under my command have repulsed the enemy's assault, and that we have gained a great victory. The enemy is now flying in all directions in my front.”

I delivered the message to General Meade on the field as he was riding up toward the crest of Cemetery Hill, a few moments after I received it, and also informed him that you were dangerously wounded.⁶⁶ He replied as follows: —

“Say to General Hancock that I regret exceedingly that he is wounded, and that I thank him for the country and for myself for the service he has rendered to day.” * * *

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed)

W. G. MITCHELL,

Brevet Brigadier-General Volunteers,

Inspector-General M. M. Department.

P. S. — The message from General Hancock, and the reply of General Meade above given, are taken from a written memorandum made by me on the evening of the 3d of July, 1863.

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER FROM LIEUTENANT HAMILTON, ACTING ADJUTANT 59TH NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS.

* * * All the regiments on our left broke to the rear,^a and this⁶⁷ alone remained at the works. Captain McFadden commanded from the time Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas was killed (on the 2d) until after the fight was over.

LETTER FROM LIEUTENANT-COLONEL MACY, COMMANDING 20TH MASSACHUSETTS VOLUNTEERS (EXTRACT).

* * * The right of the 20th Massachusetts⁶⁸ rested on the 7th Michigan,⁶⁹ and on the right of the 7th was the 59th New York volunteers.⁶⁷ * * * In my opinion, the enemy had penetrated as far as the guns⁸² when I got my order from Colonel Hall (commanding brigade) to move my command upon the flank of the enemy, and “go at them.” My order was brought to me by Captain Leach, and was this: “Colonel Hall directs that you move the 20th in rear of the line and attack the flank of the enemy as they

Instead of the words, “Colonel Smith, commanding 71st Pennsylvania volunteers, threw two companies,” etc., I would now insert, “Two companies of the 71st Pennsylvania volunteers were thrown behind the stone wall,” etc.

Where I used the words, “the most of the 71st Pennsylvania volunteers,” I desire to insert therefor, “a portion of the 71st Pennsylvania volunteers.” Where the words, “the 72d Pennsylvania volunteers fought steadily.” etc., occur, I desire to insert therefor, “the portion of the 72d Pennsylvania volunteers near me remained steadily in their position, a little retired from the crest, and fired at the advancing enemy. Since I had not succeeded in making a charge with this regiment, the enemy would probably,” etc.

To do justice to the 69th Pennsylvania volunteers, and the members of the 71st Pennsylvania volunteers that were with the 69th, I should have stated that, leaving the 72d Pennsylvania volunteers in position, I went to the 69th and found them at the stone wall, and pointed out to them that a portion of the enemy was in their rear.

I remain, with highest respect, your obedient servant,

ALEX. S. WEBB,
Brevet Major-General, United States Army.

a. Lieutenant Hamilton's report was *literally* true, although it might be misunderstood. The regiments on the left of the 59th New York volunteers did “break from their right to the rear.” But it was done by the order of their commanding officers. They then moved to the right in rear of the 59th and became engaged at the copse of trees M.

come in." Seeing the impossibility of executing any regular movement, I at once ordered Captain Abbott, who commanded the right company, to "move in a mass on the enemy." Knowing that a hand-to-hand fight was coming, I told Abbott that I would follow with the other companies. Captain Abbott led gallantly off, and his men followed him without regard to order. * * *

EXTRACT FROM REPORT OF CAPTAIN ELLINGWOOD, COMMANDING 15TH MASSACHUSETTS VOLUNTEERS.

* * * About 1 p. m. the enemy opened a heavy fire of artillery upon our lines, during which we lost one man killed and two wounded. Soon after,⁶¹ an attack of infantry was made; we moved by the right flank a short distance, and became hotly engaged. * * *

EXTRACT FROM REPORT OF CAPTAIN DARROW, COMMANDING 82ND NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS.⁶²

* * * In the action on the 3d we lost a number of men during the cannonade. When the enemy advanced we were ordered to the right,⁶³ toward a small grove M, and charged through it, driving the enemy before us, and captured two flags, from the 1st and 7th Virginia regiments, with a loss of four officers and sixty-four men. * * *

EXTRACT FROM REPORT OF COLONEL HEATH, 19TH MAINE VOLUNTEERS.

* * * On the 3d instant my position was on the left of the 82d New York volunteers.⁶³ Shortly after the advance of the enemy, my regiment was ordered by the general commanding to the assistance of the 2d brigade (Webb's).⁶¹ We moved up by the right flank,⁶⁴ and assisted in the repulse of the attacking party. Here my loss was very heavy. * * *

EXTRACT FROM REPORT OF CAPTAIN COATES, COMMANDING 1ST MINNESOTA VOLUNTEERS.

* * * Heavy columns of infantry were thrown suddenly forward against our position. They marched resolutely in the face of a withering fire up to our lines, and succeeded in planting their colors on one of our batteries.⁸² The point of attack was to the right of our position, and held by the 2d brigade (Webb's)⁸⁴ of our division (2d), 2d corps. As the enemy approached, we were moved by the right flank to oppose them,⁶⁰ firing upon them as we approached, and sustaining their fire, together with the fire of the batteries, which they had brought up to short range.¹⁴⁰ The firing here was desperate for a time. At length the regiment with others closed in upon the enemy, and nearly the whole of the rebel force who remained alive were taken prisoners. * * *

EXTRACT FROM REPORT OF COLONEL GATES, COMMANDING 20TH NEW YORK STATE MILITIA.

* * * The enemy came forward rapidly, and began firing as soon as they were in range of our men. When they had approached within about 200 feet of the bottom of the valley heretofore mentioned, the troops of my command opened a warm fire upon them. Almost immediately their first line faced by the left flank, and were moved at double-quick up the valley, and toward Gettysburg. The second line obliqued to the left and closed upon the right of the first line. Reaching a position opposite the bluff M, they faced to the right, and moved forward rapidly in line of battle. Perceiving that their purpose was to gain the bluff, I moved my command by the right flank⁵⁷ to the foot of the bluff, delivering our fire as we marched, and keeping between the enemy and the object of his enterprise. He succeeded in reaching the fence at the foot of the bluff, but with ranks broken, and his men evidently disheartened. Some succeeded in getting over the fence into the slashing, from which, and behind the fence, they kept up a murderous fire. * * *

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER FROM CAPTAIN OWENS, COMMANDING 15TH PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS.

* * * The enemy made their appearance a little to the left of our position, but marching in an oblique direction, until they had moved to the right of us. For some reason, I do not know what, the 2d corps troops moved to the right, and the 20th New York State Militia⁵⁷ and the 15th Pennsylvania volunteers⁵⁴ followed, loading and firing as we ran, until we got to a small grove M, which seemed to be the point aimed at by the enemy. * * *

EXTRACT FROM BRIGADIER-GENERAL STANNARD'S REPORT.

* * * The charge was aimed directly upon my command,⁵⁰ but owing, apparently, to the firm front shown them, the enemy¹⁴³ diverged midway, and came upon the line upon my right.⁵¹ * * * As soon as the change of front became evident, I ordered a flank attack upon the enemy's column, forming in the open meadow, in front of our lines. The 13th Vermont volunteers⁶² "changed front forward on first company," the 16th Vermont volunteers,⁶³ after deploying, performed the same, and formed on the left of the 13th, at right angles to the main line of our army, bringing them in line of battle upon the flank of the charging division of the enemy,¹⁴³ and opened a destructive fire, at short range, which the enemy sustained but a very few moments before the larger portion of them surrendered, and marched in, not as conquerors, but as captives.^a

EXTRACT FROM REPORT OF BRIGADIER-GENERAL HAYS,¹⁰³ COMMANDING 3^D DIVISION, 2^D CORPS.

* * * Anticipating the movement of the enemy, I caused the house and barn in our front, which interrupted the fire of our artillery, to be burned down. N * * *

Their march was as steady as if impelled, marching unbroken by our artillery, which played upon them a storm of missiles. When within one hundred yards of our line of infantry, the fire of our men could no longer be restrained. Four lines^{99, 101, 102, 102-a} arose from behind our stone wall, and before the smoke of our first volley had cleared away, the enemy, in dismay and consternation, were seeking safety in flight. Many attempts to rally them by their officers were vain. In less time than I can recount it they were throwing away their arms, and appealing most piteously for mercy. The Angel of Death can alone produce such a field as was presented. The division captured and turned in to headquarters fifteen battle-flags. A number of others were captured, but have been surreptitiously disposed of. Colonel Sherrill, 126th New York volunteers, was mortally wounded,¹⁰⁹ Colonel McDougall, 111th New York volunteers, and Major Hildebrant, 39th New York volunteers, were severely wounded, leaving the brigade in command of Lieutenant-Colonel Bull. Colonel Smyth, commanding 2^d brigade, was severely wounded in the head and face by a shell,¹⁰⁴ which, however, did not prevent his return to duty next day. * * *

EXTRACT FROM REPORT OF CAPTAIN SEELEY, COMMANDING 111TH NEW YORK.^b

* * * During the hottest of the fire the regiment formed and marched up by the right flank^{105-a} to the crest of the hill, and formed in the rear of the 12th New Jersey,¹⁰² who were lying under shelter of a stone wall. * * * The enemy were seen advancing in three heavy lines, preceded by a cloud of skirmishers. Not a man flinched, but every brow was knit and lips compressed with determination to win or die, and win they did. * * *

EXTRACT FROM REPORT OF LIEUTENANT-COLONEL FRANKLIN SAWYER, COMMANDING 8TH OHIO VOLUNTEERS.

* * * About 4 o'clock p. m. of the 2^d inst., I received an order from Colonel S. S. Carroll, United States Army, commanding brigade, to move my regiment forward to the picket line. * * * (Four companies were advanced to the front, and the balance were held in reserve at the Emmettsburg road.) * * *

a. The 14th Vermont volunteers⁵⁰ were in position on the left of the line, and were not ordered forward, but subsequently opened fire on Wilcox's command, 1²⁵, 1²⁷ when he advanced to cover Pickett's right.

b. Colonel McDougall commanded the brigade during the latter part of the engagement.

On the afternoon of the 3d, the column of the enemy directed itself upon our battery,¹¹⁰ to my left, and the lines on the left flank of the column advanced directly upon my position. I moved up my reserve to the picket front, and as the rebel line came within one hundred yards we poured in a well-directed fire, which broke it, and it soon fled, in the wildest confusion.

Being relieved from this direction, I "changed front forward on the left company," thus presenting our front to the advancing rebel column. Our fire was poured into their flank, with terrible effect,¹⁰⁸ for a few minutes, before the 2d brigade, and the battery (Woodruff's)¹¹⁰ opened, but almost instantly, the fire from the front, together with the concentrated fire from our batteries, the whole mass gave way, some flying to the front, some to the rear, and through our lines, until the whole plain was covered with unarmed rebels, waving coats, hats, and handkerchiefs, in token of a wish to surrender. * * *

EXTRACT FROM REPORT OF MAJOR-GENERAL HOWARD,¹¹⁰ COMMANDING 11TH CORPS.

* * * The enemy's infantry appeared emerging from the woods upon Seminary Ridge, his left nearly opposite our front, and the line extending far to the left. Our batteries, under direction of Major Osborne,¹²² again opened fire, using shells at first. The gaps made by them seemed to have no effect on the onward progress of the enemy. Still his line advanced steadily, gaining ground gradually toward his right. When near our line of skirmishers the batteries opened upon them with grape and canister from the hill. The infantry also commenced firing. The enemy's lines were broken, and the plain in our front was covered with fugitives running in every direction.

Colonel Smith's brigade,¹¹⁵ of General Steinwehr's¹²⁰ division, was pushed to the left and front, to the support of the 1st corps (Robinson's division)¹¹⁴ moving forward. * * *

EXTRACT FROM REPORT OF GENERAL NEWTON,¹⁰ COMMANDING 1ST CORPS.

* * * The dawn of day on the 3d found the position of the 1st corps as follows: The 1st division (Wadsworth's), as before represented, on Culp's Hill; the 2d division (Robinson's) on Cemetery Hill², ready to support the 11th or 2d corps; the 3d division (Doubleday's)¹⁰, on the left-center, and adjoining the left of General Hancock's position. Between the left of the 3d division¹⁰ and General Sykes' position²⁹ on the left, an interval of over half a mile, there were no troops in position. I reported this fact immediately to the general commanding, who authorized me to go to General Sedgwick on the extreme left,²⁹ and obtain troops from him to fill this gap. While proceeding on this mission, I encountered Caldwell's division²³ of the 2d corps, not then forming part of General Hancock's line of battle, and, with this officer's consent, I put it in position on the left of the 3d division, 1st corps (Major-General Doubleday's).¹⁰ General Sedgwick could only spare me the 1st New Jersey brigade (General Torbert), which was placed in position²⁴ on the left of General Caldwell.²³ My own batteries, occupying important positions in the center and right-center, might not with propriety be removed, and I therefore applied and obtained permission to call upon the reserve artillery.²⁶ [See Major McGilvery's report.] * * * I must mention that the 3d corps, under Major-General Birney,³ which had suffered severely in the previous day's fight, I found posted directly in rear of my line of battle, and made arrangements with him to draw upon him for such support as might be needed; and I take advantage of this opportunity to express my obligations for the cheerful and handsome manner in which he responded to every call made upon him. * * * At length the enemy's columns of attack began to move, * * * directing itself upon the front of the 3d (Doubleday's) division,⁵⁰ 1st corps; but meeting with a warm fire from his front line of battle, composed of the 13th, 14th, and 16th Vermont regiments of Stannard's brigade, the 20th New York State Militia, and the 151st Pennsylvania volunteers, it swerved to the right to attack General Hancock.⁸⁴ General Stannard immediately changed front forward, and falling upon their flank,^{62, 63} routed them, taking a large number of prisoners. This had hardly been done, when another column,^{125, 127} attempting the left of General Doubleday's front, was attacked in flank in a similar way, and nearly the whole column killed, wounded, or captured. * * * With the first movement of the assaulting column of the enemy, I called upon General Birney,³ commanding 3d corps, for troops to form a reserve, first for one (the 2d, Humphreys'),²⁰ and subsequently for another division (1st, Ward's),⁴ which were promptly sent. With a portion of these troops⁶ I re-enforced General Hancock, who was severely pressed by heavy masses of the enemy, holding the remainder in readiness to fall upon the enemy, should they succeed in penetrating our lines, a contingency which fortunately did not occur. The 2d division (1st corps), under General Robinson,¹¹⁴ was moved to sustain General Hancock's right.^{112, 117} * * *

EXTRACT FROM REPORT OF GENERAL HUMPHREYS,²⁰ COMMANDING 2D DIVISION, 3D CORPS.

* * * My division was moved rapidly to the right and formed in mass by battalions,^{19-a, 19, 21} and in rear and support of the left of the 2d corps (Caldwell's division),²³ several batteries²⁶ being in position in my front. Here it remained until dusk, losing several valuable officers and a large number of men from the enemy's artillery. * * *

EXTRACT FROM REPORT OF GENERAL SEDGWICK,²⁰ COMMANDING 6TH CORPS.

* * * General Torbert's brigade²⁴ was sent to the [left] center, reporting to Major-General Newton, and remained in position until the morning of the 5th. Eustis' brigade¹² was sent to the right [left] center, also reporting to General Newton. Shaler's brigade was ordered to the left, then to the right, and subsequently returned to the left-center,¹⁴ and was held in reserve. During the movement of these troops they were more or less exposed to the fire of the enemy's artillery. * * *

EXTRACT FROM REPORT OF GENERAL SHALER, COMMANDING 1ST BRIGADE, 3D DIVISION, 6TH CORPS.

* * * At half-past three o'clock p. m., by direction of General Sedgwick, the brigade was moved, under a terrific fire of artillery, to report to General Newton. A subsequent order, however, from General Meade, directed me to remain in rear of the position of the 3d corps,¹⁴ reporting to Major-General Newton for instructions. * * *

EXTRACTS FROM REPORTS OF BRIGADE COMMANDERS OF THE 1ST DIVISION, 5TH CORPS.

Colonel Tilton,³⁰ commanding 1st Brigade, 1st Division, 5th Corps.

* * * On the 3d we relieved the 3d brigade on duty, holding the Rocky Hill³⁹ (Round Top) B upon the extreme left. * * *

Colonel Schweitzer's³¹ Report, commanding 2d Brigade, 1st Division, 5th Corps.

* * * On the night of the 2d I received an order, and put the 2d brigade in the position indicated,³¹ where we remained until the 5th inst. * * *

Colonel Rice's³¹ Report, commanding 3d Brigade, 1st Division, 5th Corps.

* * * The brigade was relieved during the forenoon by the 1st brigade (Tilton's),³⁹ and ordered to the center of the line,³¹ where it remained in reserve the balance of the day, exposed to a severe cannonading. * * *

EXTRACT FROM REPORT OF GENERAL AYERS,³² COMMANDING 2D DIVISION (REGULAR), 5TH CORPS.

* * * These two brigades (1st, Colonel Day ;^{32-a} 2d, Colonel Burbank^{32-b}) were massed in the woods,³² in rear of the 3d brigade (Garrard's).³⁶ * * * The division remained in this last position till we took up the line of march in pursuit of the enemy. * * *

EXTRACT FROM REPORT OF COLONEL GARRARD,³⁶ COMMANDING 3D BRIGADE (WEED'S), 2D DIVISION, 5TH CORPS.

* * * At night (2d) this ridge (Little Round Top) B, naturally strong, was strengthened by building a stone wall about halfway down the slope, wherever the rocks offered no protection to the men. The next day the brigade remained in the same position. * * *

EXTRACT FROM REPORT OF CAPTAIN HAZARD, CHIEF OF 2D CORPS ARTILLERY.

* * * Battery B, 1st New York Artillery,⁴⁵ was entirely exhausted, its ammunition expended, its horses and men killed and disabled, the commanding officer, J. M. Rorty, killed, and senior first lieutenant

severely wounded.^a The other batteries were in a similar condition. Still, they bided the attack. * * * Battery B, 1st Rhode Island (Brown's),⁴³ had expended every round of ammunition, and the lines of the enemy still advancing. Lieutenant Cushing,⁷⁶ commanding A, 4th United States, was killed; Lieutenant Milne, A, 1st Rhode Island, serving with Cushing's battery, had fallen mortally wounded; their battery was exhausted,^{82, 87} their ammunition gone, and it was feared the guns would be lost if not withdrawn; at this trying moment, the two batteries were taken away.⁴³ But Woodruff's battery, I, 1st United States,¹⁰ still remained in the grove, and poured death and destruction into the rebel lines. They had gained the crest, and all seemed lost, and the enemy exultant rushed in; but on reaching the crest they met our infantry, fresh, and waiting on the opposite side. The tide turned; backward and downward rushed the rebel line, shattered and broken, and the victory was gained. Woodruff, who had gallantly commanded his battery on the 2d and 3d of July, fell mortally wounded¹¹¹ at the very moment of victory. * * * Batteries from the reserve artillery of the army immediately occupied the positions vacated.^{1, 19-a, 107, 125} * * *

EXTRACT FROM REPORT OF COLONEL MCGILVERY, COMMANDING BRIGADE ARTILLERY RESERVE.

* * * The line of batteries²⁶ under my command, commencing on the left at an old oak wood (near General Torbert's position),²⁴ occupied by our infantry, were in numbers and kind as follows: —

Ames' battery, G, 1st New York, six light 12-pounders.
 Dow's battery, 6th Maine, four light 12-pounders.
 Cooper's battery, Pennsylvania, four 3-inch rifled guns.
 Lieutenant Rock's section, New Jersey, two 3-inch rifled guns.
 Sterling's battery, Connecticut, four James' rifled guns, two howitzers.
 Hart's battery, 15th New York, four light 12-pounders.
 Phillips' battery, 5th Massachusetts, six 3-inch rifled guns.
 Thompson's batteries, F and C, Pennsylvania, five 3-inch rifled guns.

On the right of these was: —

Thomas' battery, C, 4th United States, six 3-inch rifled guns.^b * * *

The infantry appeared in three extended lines of battle, of at least 3,500, advancing upon our center. These three lines of battle presented an oblique front to the guns under my command, and by training the whole line of guns obliquely to the right we had a raking fire through all three of these lines. The execution of this fire must have been terrible, as it was over a (comparatively) level plain, and the effect was plain to be seen; in a few minutes, instead of a well-ordered line of battle, they were broken and confused masses, and fugitives were flying in every direction. This ended the greatest operations of the batteries under my command at the battle of Gettysburg. * * *

EXTRACT FROM REPORT OF CAPTAIN FITZHUGH,⁶⁵ 1ST NEW YORK ARTILLERY, BATTERY K, COMMANDING 4TH VOLUNTEER BRIGADE, ARTILLERY RESERVE.

* * * By order of General Hunt, I put them^{1, 19-a} in position near the stone fence in front of General Webb's (Gibson's^c) division of the 2d corps, battery A, 1st New Jersey Artillery,¹ on the left of K, 1st New York Artillery.^{59c} At this time the enemy were making a strong effort to break the 2d corps line, their infantry having charged up to the stone fence,⁸⁴ near a small wooded knoll M, about seventy-five yards on my right. * * *

EXTRACT FROM REPORT OF LIEUTENANT PARSONS, COMMANDING BATTERY A, 1ST NEW JERSEY ARTILLERY.

* * * I have the honor to report that, on the 3d instant, about 3 p. m., I received orders from General Hunt to move the battery to the front, as soon as possible. I at once obeyed the order, and soon had the battery¹ in position, about one-fourth of a mile south of Gettysburg cemetery Z, and near the 2d division, 2d

a. Volunteers from the 19th Massachusetts volunteers assisted in working the guns of this battery.

b. Daniels' 9th Michigan. See note b, page 36.

c. The remaining batteries of this brigade were detached on special duty in other parts of the field.

corps ; Fitzhugh's battery,¹ following immediately after me, and taking position on my right. At this time the enemy's infantry were advancing rapidly. I at once opened fire upon them with case shot, firing about 120 rounds, with good effect. * * *

EXTRACT FROM PRIVATE LETTER OF CAPTAIN COWAN, 1ST (INDEPENDENT) NEW YORK ARTILLERY.

* * * I was placed in position by General Doubleday, to our right and front of his headquarters,¹⁰ during the heavy cannonade. * * * During the hottest of the fire, an aid (Captain Banes) galloped down from the right and ordered me to report to General Webb. I was under the orders of General Doubleday, and hardly knew if I ought to obey General Webb, whom I did not know. While doubting for an instant, I looked toward the higher grounds, and at the point where you have my battery represented on your Isometrical Drawing of the field, I saw a general waving his hat to me. I determined to risk disobeying orders, as I must be needed there, and I at once "limbered to the rear," and "moved by the left flank" at a gallop ; my gunners were mostly stripped to the shirt, and as I gave the command, "By the left flank!" they sprang with loud cheers upon the limber chests, and upon the guns, their implements, which they had not time to replace, still in their hands. We galloped into position.⁵⁹ * * * We opened at once, and continued pouring shell upon them till they came within canister range. Then came the severe struggle. Our infantry all at once became panic-stricken, and broke in confusion. The enemy rushed with wild cheers, pouring in their volleys, and planted their colors upon the guns of the regular battery,⁸² just on my right, the commander of which had been killed.⁷⁶ * * *

General Webb⁸¹ and his officers were gallantly rallying the infantry, and just in rear of the regular battery were the colors of six or seven regiments, and a few score men fighting around them. * * * Fitzhugh (with battery K, 1st New York,¹ and A, 1st New Jersey¹¹⁻⁴) was on my left, and was there after the fight. It may be an interesting fact that General Hunt, Chief of Artillery of the Army of the Potomac, was in my battery when the enemy was closest, and, while mounted on his horse, was shooting at the rebels with his revolver. His horse was shot under him,⁷⁹ and I remounted him on one of my sergeant's horses. * * *

EXTRACT FROM LETTER OF COLONEL MORGAN.

* * * As for the batteries that relieved Cushing and Arnold, they belonged, as I remember, to the 6th corps, the leading one being commanded by Martin, 5th artillery,¹¹⁸ with whom I rode. The other battery I don't remember.^a I met Colonel Tompkins,¹²¹ chief of the 6th corps artillery, on the Taneytown road Y, not far from General Meade's headquarters. * * *

CONFEDERATE REPORTS.

EXTRACT FROM REPORT OF GENERAL J. N. PENDLETON, CHIEF OF CONFEDERATE ARTILLERY.

* * * By direction of the commanding-general, the artillery along our entire line was to be prepared for opening, as early as possible on the morning of the 3d, a concentrated and destructive fire ; consequent upon which a general advance was to be made. The right was, if practicable, to sweep the enemy from his strong hold on that flank. Visiting the lines at a very early hour, I found, by Colonel Alexander's energy, much already accomplished on the right. Henry's battalion¹²⁴ held about its original position on the flank ; Alexander's battalion¹²⁶ was next, in front of the peach orchard H. Then came the Washington (New Orleans) artillery battalion,¹²⁹ under Major Eshleman, and Dearing's battalion¹⁴⁰ on his left ; * * * and, beyond Dearing, Cabell's battalion¹⁴⁴ had been arranged, making nearly sixty guns for that wing, all well advanced in a sweeping chase of about a mile. * * * To the 3d corps artillery attention was also given ; Major Poague's battalion^{149, 154} had been advanced to the line of the right wing. * * * The other battalions of this corps^{152, 157, 158-9, 159} (a portion of Garnett's being in reserve under Major Richardson) held their position of the day before, as did those of the 2d corps.^{161, 162, 163, 170} * * * At length, about 1 o'clock

P. M., on the concerted signal, our guns in position, nearly one hundred and fifty, opened fire along the entire line, from right to left. * * *

EXTRACT FROM REPORT OF LIEUTENANT-GENERAL JAMES LONGSTREET, COMMANDING 1ST CORPS, C. S. A.

* * * The commanding-general joined me, and ordered a column of attack to be formed of Pickett's, Heth's, and a part of Pender's divisions. The assault to be made directly at the enemy's main position, the Cemetery Hill, the distance to be passed over under the fire of the enemy's batteries, and in plain view, seemed too great to insure great results, particularly as two-thirds of the troops to be engaged in the assault had been in a severe battle two days previous, Pickett's division alone being fresh.

Orders were given to Major-General Pickett to form his line under the best cover that he could get from the enemy's batteries, and that the center of the assaulting column would arrive at the salient of the enemy's position,^a General Pickett's line to be the guide, and attack the line of the enemy's defenses, and General Pettigrew, in command of Heth's division, moving on the same line as General Pickett, was to assault the salient M at the same moment. Pickett's division was arranged two brigades in the front line, supported by his third brigade, and Wilcox's brigade was ordered to move in rear of his (Pickett's) right flank, to protect it from any force that the enemy might attempt to bring against it.

Heth's division, under the command of Brigadier-General Pettigrew, was arranged in two lines, and these supported by part of Major-General Pender's division, under command of Major-General Trimble. All of the batteries of the 1st and 3^d corps, and some of those of the 2^d, were put in the best position for effective fire upon the point of attack, and the hill occupied by the enemy's left. * * * The signal guns opened, and all the guns opened very handsomely. * * * The advance of the infantry was made in very fine style, all the troops keeping their lines accurately, and taking the fire of the batteries with great coolness and deliberation. * * * The enemy's batteries ^{37, 26, 45, 87, 110, 121} soon opened upon our lines with canister, and the left seemed to stagger under it, but the advance was resumed with some degree of steadiness. Pickett's troops did not appear to be checked by the batteries, and only halted to deliver fire when close under musket range.

Major-General Anderson's division ^{125, 127, 145, 148, 151} was ordered forward to support and assist the moving columns of Pettigrew and Trimble. Pickett's troops, after delivering their fire, advanced to the charge, and entered the enemy's lines, capturing some of his batteries,⁸² and gaining his works.⁸⁴ About the same moment, the troops that had before hesitated broke their ranks, and fell back in great disorder, many more falling under the enemy's fire in retiring than while they were attacking; this gave the enemy time to throw his entire force upon Pickett, with a strong prospect of being able to break up his lines or destroy him before Anderson's division could reach him, which, in its turn, would have greatly exposed Anderson. He was therefore ordered to halt. In a few moments the enemy, marching against both flanks,^{62, 63, 98} and the front ^{77, 81} of Pickett's division, overpowered it and drove it back, capturing about half of those of it who were not killed or wounded. General Wright,¹⁵¹ of Anderson's division, was ordered, with all of his officers, to rally and collect the scattered troops behind Anderson's division, and many of my staff officers were sent to assist in the same service. * * *

EXTRACT FROM REPORT OF BRIGADIER-GENERAL DAVIS, HETH'S DIVISION.

* * * The division ^{160, 166, 169, 172} moved off in line, and passing the wooded crest of the hill, descended to the open fields that lay between us and the enemy. Not a gun was fired at us until we reached the strong post and rail fence, about three-quarters of a mile from the enemy's position, when we were met by a heavy fire of grape, canister, and shell,^{110, 122} which told sadly upon our ranks. Under this destructive fire, which commanded our front and left with fatal effect, the troops displayed great coolness, were well in hand, and moved steadily forward, regularly closing up the gaps made in their ranks. Our advance across the field was interrupted by other fences of a similar character, in crossing which the alignment became more or less

a. I have been informed by Colonel Harrison, General Pickett's adjutant and inspector-general, while visiting the field with him at Gettysburg, that the "copse of trees" M on General Webb's front was the point on which the troops were directed to advance. These trees, being relieved in clear outline against the sky when seen from the Confederate lines, formed an unmistakable landmark.

deranged. This was in each case promptly rectified, and though its ranks were growing thinner at every step, this division moved steadily on in line with the troops on the right.

When within musket range, we encountered a heavy fire of small-arms,¹⁰⁰ from which we suffered severely; but this did not for a moment check the advance. * * * The whole division dashed up to his first line of defense, a stone wall, behind which the opposing infantry were strongly posted. Here we were subjected to a most galling fire of musketry^{99, 101, 102, 102-a, 105, 105-a, 106, 108} and artillery,¹¹⁰ that so reduced our already thinned ranks that any further effort to carry the position was hopeless, and there was nothing left but to retire to the position originally held, which was done in more or less confusion. * * * The number killed and wounded was very great, and in officers unusually so, as may be seen from the fact that in Archer's brigade but two field officers escaped, in Pettigrew's but one, and in Davis' all were killed or wounded. * * *

EXTRACT FROM REPORT OF COLONEL SHEPARD, ARCHER'S BRIGADE.

* * * In the engagement of the 3d, Archer's brigade¹⁶⁰ was on the right of our division. As we advanced, the right of Archer's brigade touched the left of Pickett's division.¹⁵⁰ * * * The enemy held their fire until we were in fine range, then opened upon us a terrible and well-directed fire.⁸⁹ Within eighty or one hundred yards of his works⁸⁴ we came to a lane (Emmettsburg road) L, inclosed in two stout "post and rail" fences. This was a very great obstruction to us, but the men rushed on, as rapidly as they could, and advanced directly upon the enemy's works, the first line of which was composed of rough stones.⁸⁴ The enemy⁸⁹ abandoned this; but just in rear was massed in heavy force.⁸³ By the time we had reached this work our lines, all along as far as I could see, had become very much weakened. Indeed the line, both to the right and left, as far as I could observe, seemed to *melt away*, until there was but little of it left. Every flag in the brigade, except one, was captured, at or within the works of the enemy. The first Tennessee had three color-bearers shot down, the last of whom was at the works, and the flag captured. The 13th Alabama had three in the same way, the last of whom was shot down at the works. The 14th Tennessee had four shot down, the last of whom was at the enemy's works, and the flag was only saved by Captain Morris tearing it away from the staff, and bringing it out beneath his coat. The 5th Alabama battalion also lost their flag at the enemy's works. There were seven field officers that went into the charge, only two of whom came out. * * * The loss in company officers was nearly in the same proportion. Our loss in men was also heavy. We went into the fight, on the 1st, with 1,048 men, 677 of whom were killed, wounded, or captured during the engagement. * * *

EXTRACT FROM REPORT OF MAJOR JONES, PETTIGREW'S NORTH CAROLINA BRIGADE.

* * * When about halfway across the intervening space, the enemy opened upon us a most destructive fire of grape and canister. When within about 250 or 300 yards of the stone wall behind which the enemy were posted, we were met with a perfect hailstorm of lead from their small-arms.^{89, 99, 101, 102, 102-a} The brigade had dashed on, and many had reached the wall,⁸⁴ when we received a deadly volley from the left.^{105, 106} The whole line on the left had given way, and we were being rapidly flanked.^{62, 63, 98} With our thin ranks, and in such position, it would have been folly to stand against such odds, we, therefore, fell back to our original position. * * *

After this day's fight but one field officer was left in the brigade. Regiments that went in with colonels came out commanded by lieutenants. * * *

EXTRACT FROM REPORT OF PENDER'S NORTH CAROLINA DIVISION, BY ASSISTANT-ADJUTANT-GENERAL ENGELHARD.

* * * The command of the division devolved upon General Lane. (General Pender was wounded on the 2d.) The brigades of General Thomas and Colonel Perrin were moved forward to a road.¹⁶⁸ * * * Supporting these two brigades with his own (Lane's), commanded by Colonel Avery, and Scales' brigade, commanded by Colonel Lourance. * * * During the morning of the 3d, General Lane received an order from General Hill to report in person, with the two brigades forming his second line, to Lieutenant-General Longstreet, as a support to General Pettigrew. * * * Formed in the rear of the right of Heth's division, commanded by General Pettigrew. Having executed this order, General Lane was relieved of the com-

mand by Major-General Trimble (and himself returned to the command of his own brigade). * * * Advanced in close supporting distance of Pettigrew's line. * * * The division in front gaining ground to the right, uncovered the left of Lane's brigade.¹⁶⁷ When within a few hundred yards of the enemy's works, the line in front being entirely gone, the division^{156, 167} moved rapidly up, connecting with the troops on the right,^{150, 153} still stubbornly contesting the ground with the enemy, reserving their fire until within easy range, and then opening with telling effect, driving the artillerists from their guns,⁸² completely silencing them, and breaking the line of infantry supports formed on the crest of the hill. All the guns in the immediate front of the division were silenced,⁸² and the infantry⁸⁹ had fallen behind their second and third lines of defense,⁸³ when the division, advancing in an oblique direction, the right of which had reached the works,⁸⁴ was compelled to fall back. * * * In this attack Major-General Trimble was severely wounded.¹⁵⁸ * * *

EXTRACT FROM REPORT OF COLONEL LOURANCE, COMMANDING SCALES' NORTH CAROLINA BRIGADE.¹⁵⁶

* * * We advanced upon the enemy's line, which was in full view, at the distance of one mile. All went forward with a cool and steady step; but ere we had advanced over two-thirds of the way troops from the front came tearing through our ranks, which caused many of our own men to break; but with the remaining few we went forward until the right of the brigade touched the enemy's line of breastworks,⁸⁴ as we marched in rather an oblique line. Here many were shot down, being exposed to a heavy fire of grape^{26, 59} and musketry^{62, 63} on our right flank. * * *

EXTRACT FROM REPORT OF GENERAL LANE, COMMANDING NORTH CAROLINA BRIGADE.¹⁶⁷

* * * We advanced to within a few yards of the stone wall, exposed all the while to a heavy raking artillery fire on the right.^{1, 59} My left was here very much exposed, and a column of the enemy's infantry⁹⁸ was thrown forward in that direction, which enfiladed my whole line. This forced me to withdraw. Our great loss but too sadly tells the gallant bearing of my command; six hundred and sixty (660) out of an effective total of thirteen hundred and fifty-five (1,355). * * *

EXTRACT FROM GENERAL WILCOX'S REPORT, OF THE ALABAMA BRIGADE.

* * * The brigade was formed in line parallel to the Emmettsburg road, and about two hundred yards from it, artillery^{139, 140} being in front. * * * Pickett's division now advanced, and other brigades on my left. * * * The advance had not been made more than twenty minutes before three staff officers, in quick succession, one from the major-general commanding division, gave me orders to advance to the support of Pickett's division; my brigade, about twelve hundred in number, then moved forward.¹³⁵ * * *

EXTRACT FROM REPORT OF COLONEL LANG, COMMANDING PERRY'S FLORIDA BRIGADE.¹³⁷

* * * I received orders from General Anderson¹⁴² to connect my right with General Wilcox's¹³⁵ 1 ft, and conform my movements during the day to those of his brigade. General Wilcox began to advance, and, in accordance with previous orders to conform to his movements, I moved forward also, under a heavy fire from artillery.^{26, 1, 59} * * *

NOTE.—Many other letters and reports have been consulted in preparing the design for the painting of the Battle of Gettysburg, from which some additional and much corroborative material was obtained; but the foregoing are the most important extracts from the records of the battle.

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78	69th...do...	2d Webb	2d Gibbon	2d Hancock	37
89	71st...do...	do	do	do	37
83	72d...do...	do	do	do	37
27	81st...do...	1st McKeene	1st Caldwell	do	27
14	82d...do...	1st Shaler	3d Wheaton	6th Sedgwick	26
31	83d...do...	3d Rice	1st Barnes	5th Sykes	26
117	88th...do...	2d Baxter	2d Robinson	1st Newton	24
117	90th...do...	do	do	do	24
36	91st...do...	3d Ganard	2d Ayres	5th Sykes	27
40	93d...do...	3d Nevins	3d Wheaton	6th Sedgwick	27
33	95th...do...	2d Bartlett	do	do	27
33	96th...do...	do	do	do	27
40	98th...do...	3d Nevins	do	do	27
7	99th...do...	2d Berdan	1st Ward	3d Birney	25
40	102d...do...	2d Nevins	3d Wheaton	6th Sedgwick	27
13	105th...do...	1st Madill	1st Ward	2d Birney	25
	106th...do...	2d Webb	2d Gibbon	2d Hancock	20
112	107th...do...	1st Coulter	2d Robinson	1st Newton	24
13	110th...do...	3d Dr. Trobriand	1st Ward	2d Birney	25
19	115th...do...	3d Burling	2d Humphreys	do	26
26-a	116th...do...	2d Kelley	1st Caldwell	2d Hancock	26
39	118th...do...	1st Tilton	1st Barnes	5th Sykes	26
15	119th...do...	3d Russell	1st Wright	6th Sedgwick	27
11	121st...do...	1st Rowley	3d Doubleday	1st Newton	25
40	139th...do...	3d Nevins	3d Wheaton	6th Sedgwick	27
22	140th...do...	3d Frazer	1st Caldwell	2d Hancock	26
13	141st...do...	1st Madill	1st Ward	3d Birney	25
11	142d...do...	1st Rowley	3d Doubleday	1st Newton	25
9	143d...do...	2d Dana	do	do	25
28	145th...do...	4th Brooke	1st Caldwell	2d Hancock	26
27	148th...do...	1st McKeene	do	do	26
9	149th...do...	2d Dana	3d Doubleday	1st Newton	25
9	150th...do...	do	do	do	25
54	151st...do...	1st Rowley	2d Gibbon	2d Hancock	25
36	155th...do...	3d Ganard	2d Ayres	5th Sykes	27

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53	1st Regiment	1st McCandless	2d Crawford	5th Sykes	26
53	2d...do...	do	do	do	26
38	5th...do...	3d Fisher	do	do	27
53	6th...do...	1st McCandless	do	do	26
38	9th...do...	3d Fisher	do	do	27
38	10th...do...	do	do	do	27
58	11th...do...	1st McCandless	do	do	26
38	12th...do...	3d Fisher	do	do	27
51	1st Rifles	1st McCandless	do	do	26

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55	5th...do...	do	do	do	28
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32-a	3d...do...	1st Day	do	do	27
32-a	4th...do...	do	do	do	27
32-a	6th...do...	do	do	do	27
32-b	7th...do...	2d Burbank	do	do	27
32-b	10th...do...	do	do	do	27
32-b	11th...do...	do	do	do	27
32-a	12th...do...	1st Day	do	do	27
32-a	14th...do...	do	do	do	27
32-b	17th...do...	2d Burbank	do	do	27

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171	13th...do.	do.	do.	do.	14
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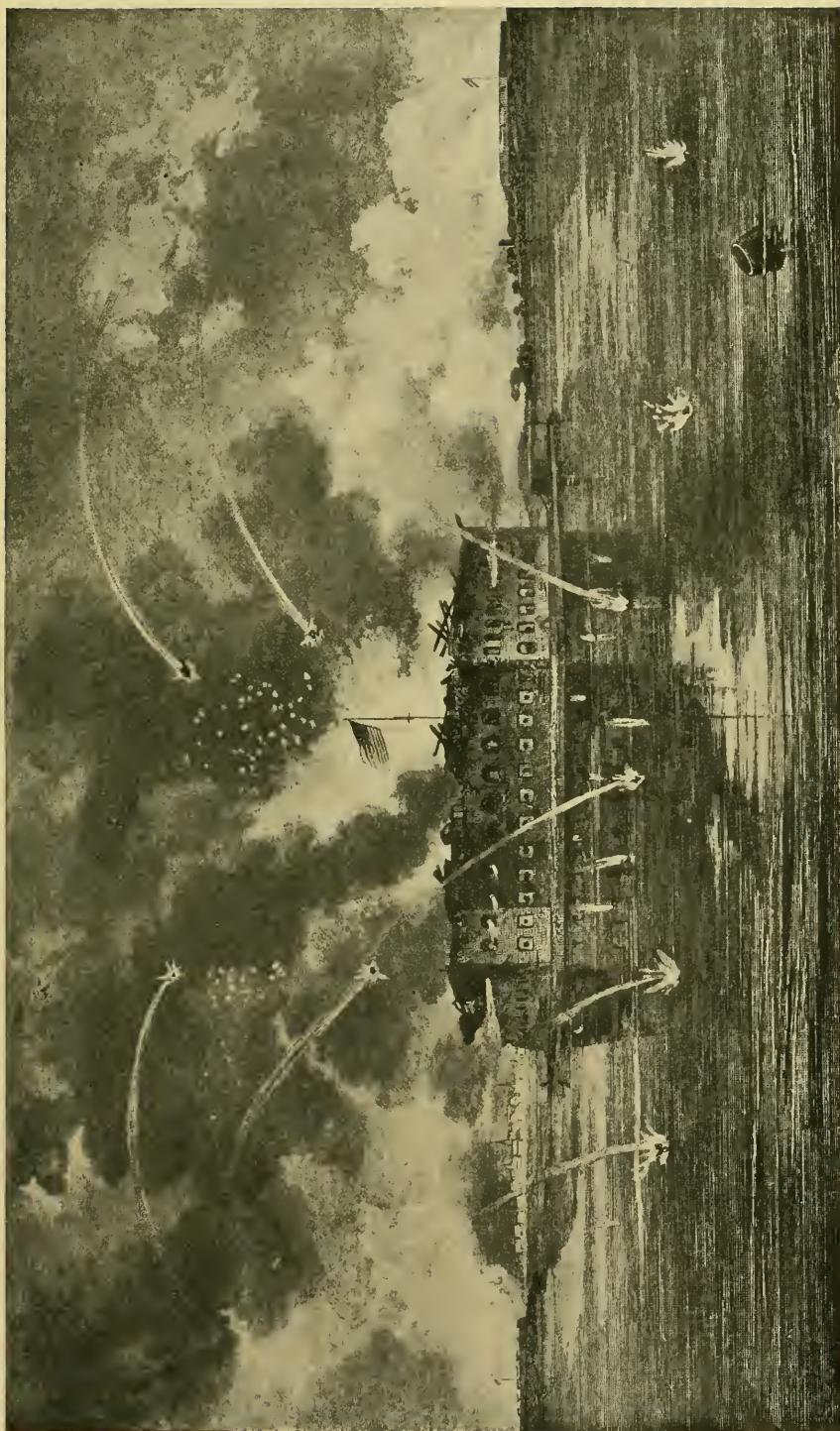
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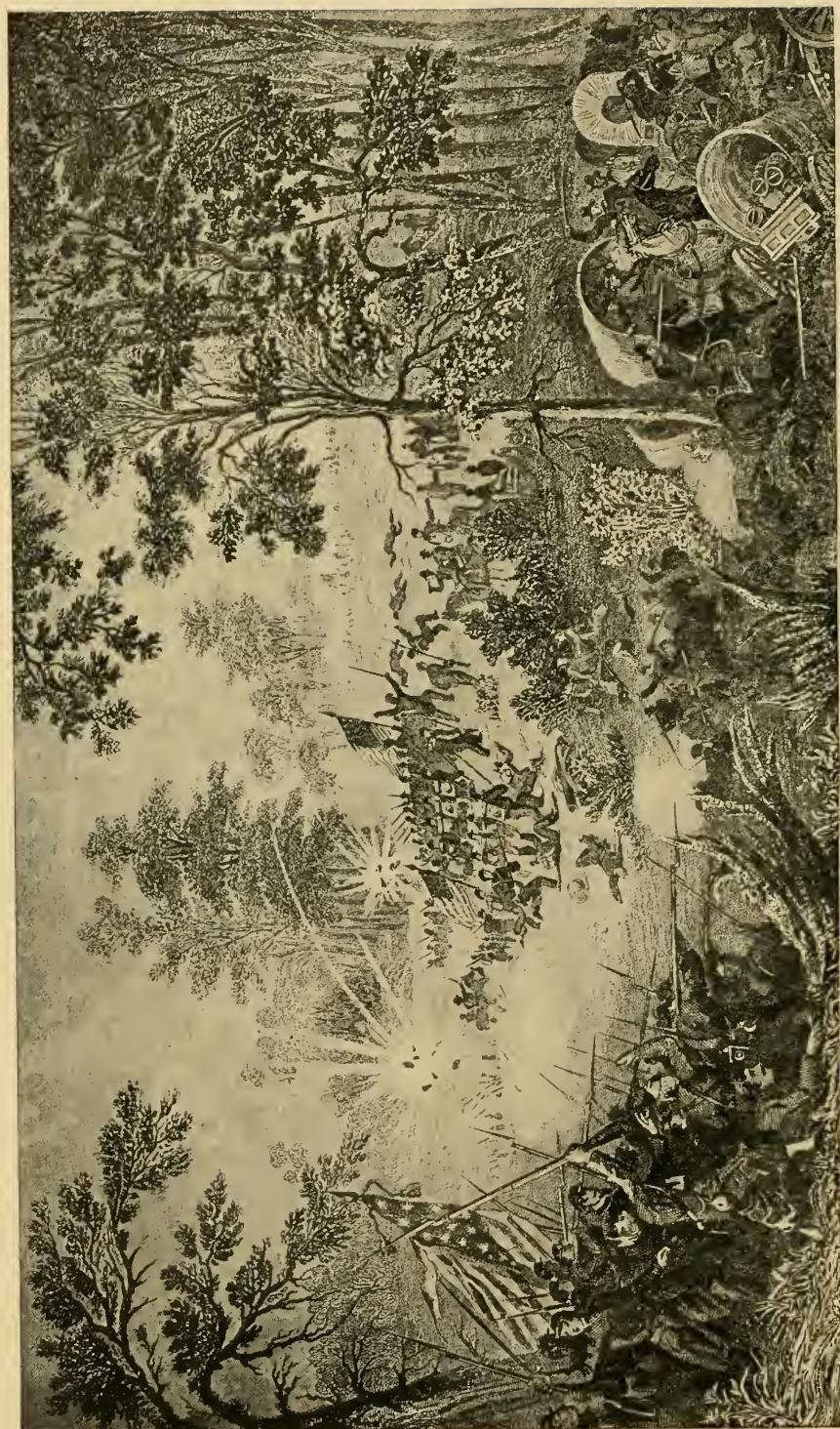
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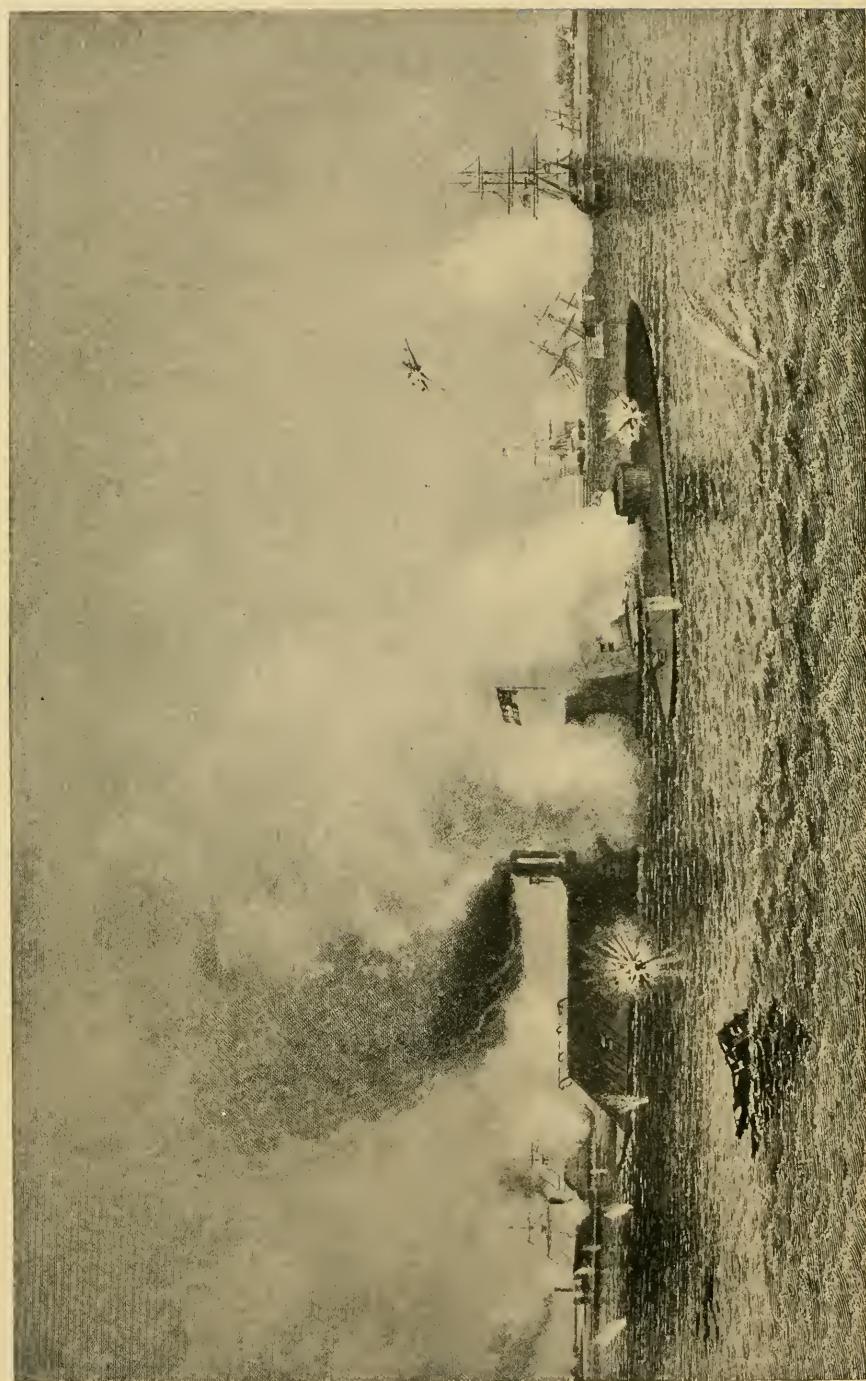




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CAPTURE OF FORT DONELSON, TENN., FEBRUARY 13, 1862.



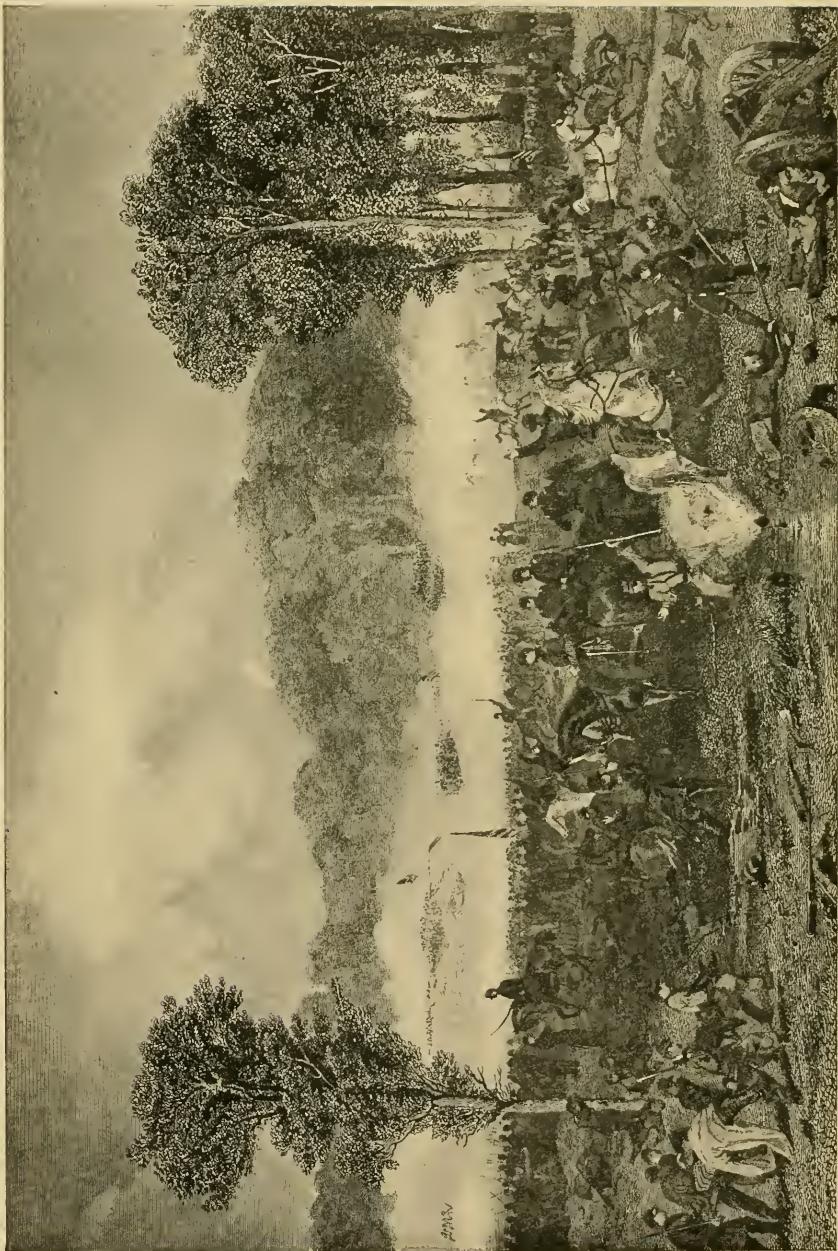
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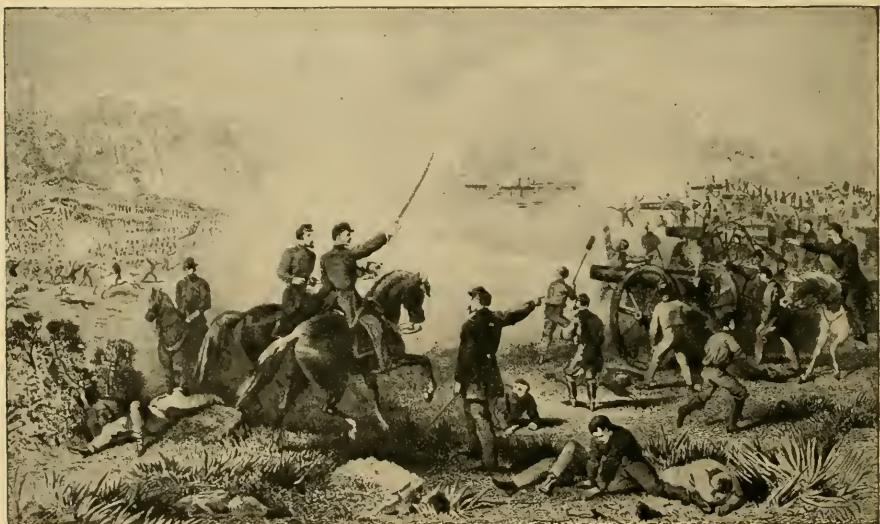
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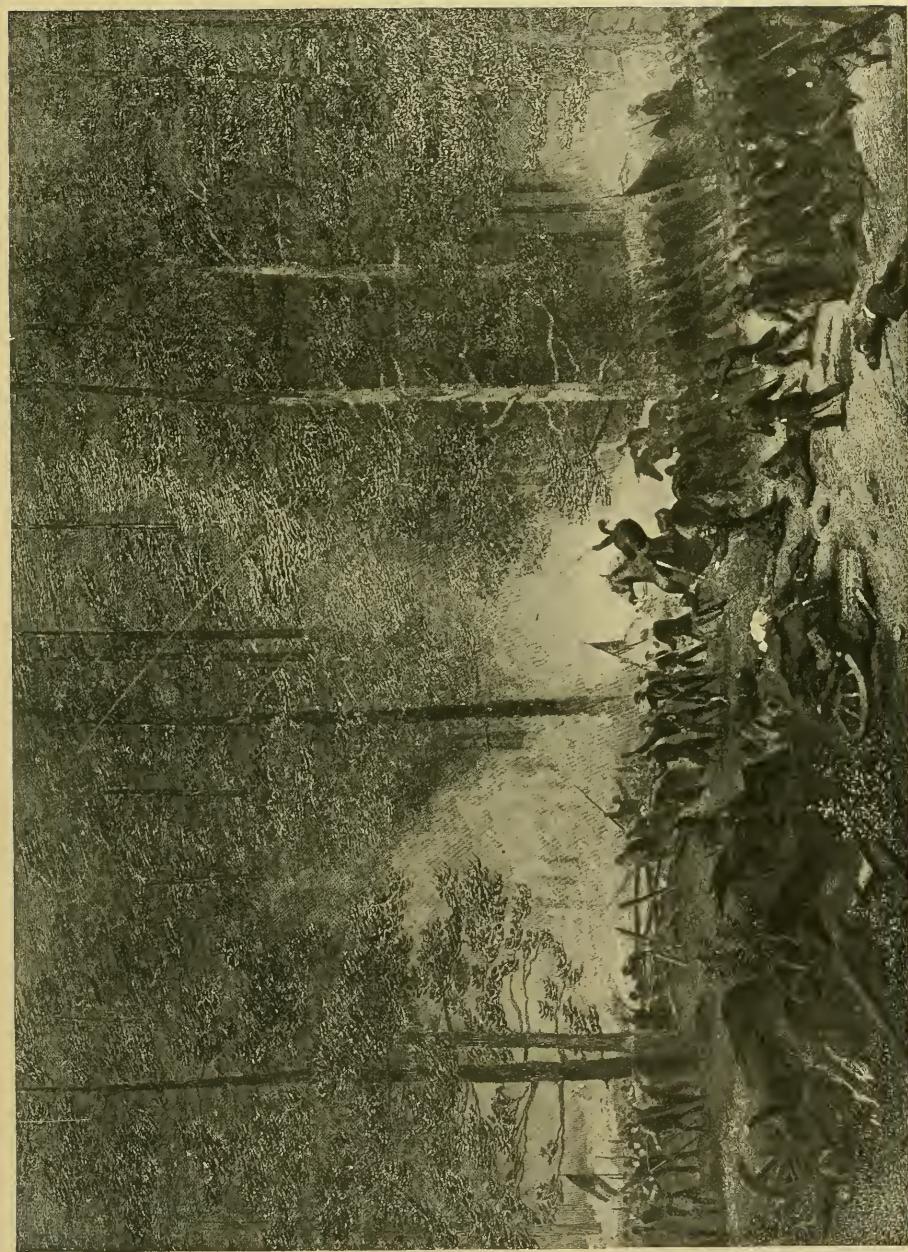




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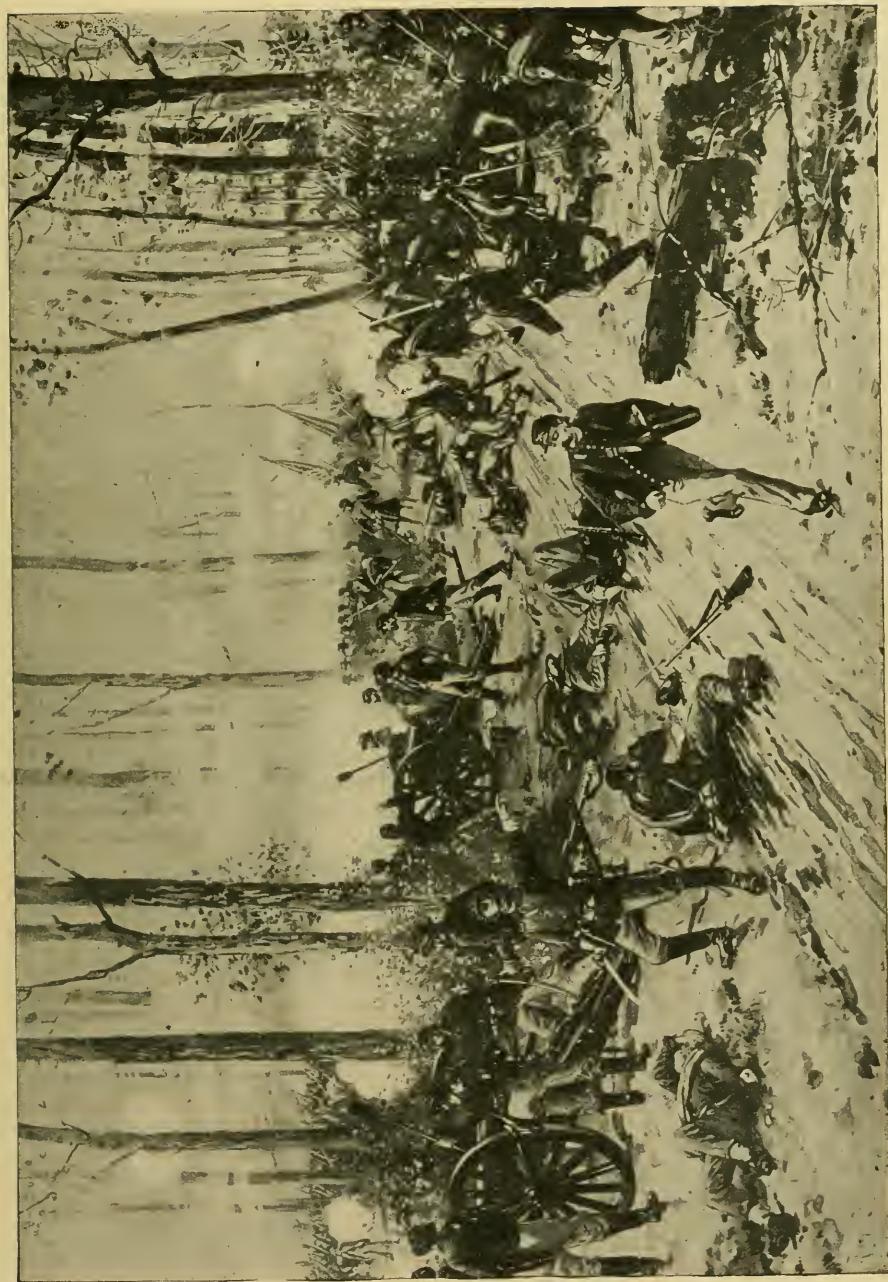
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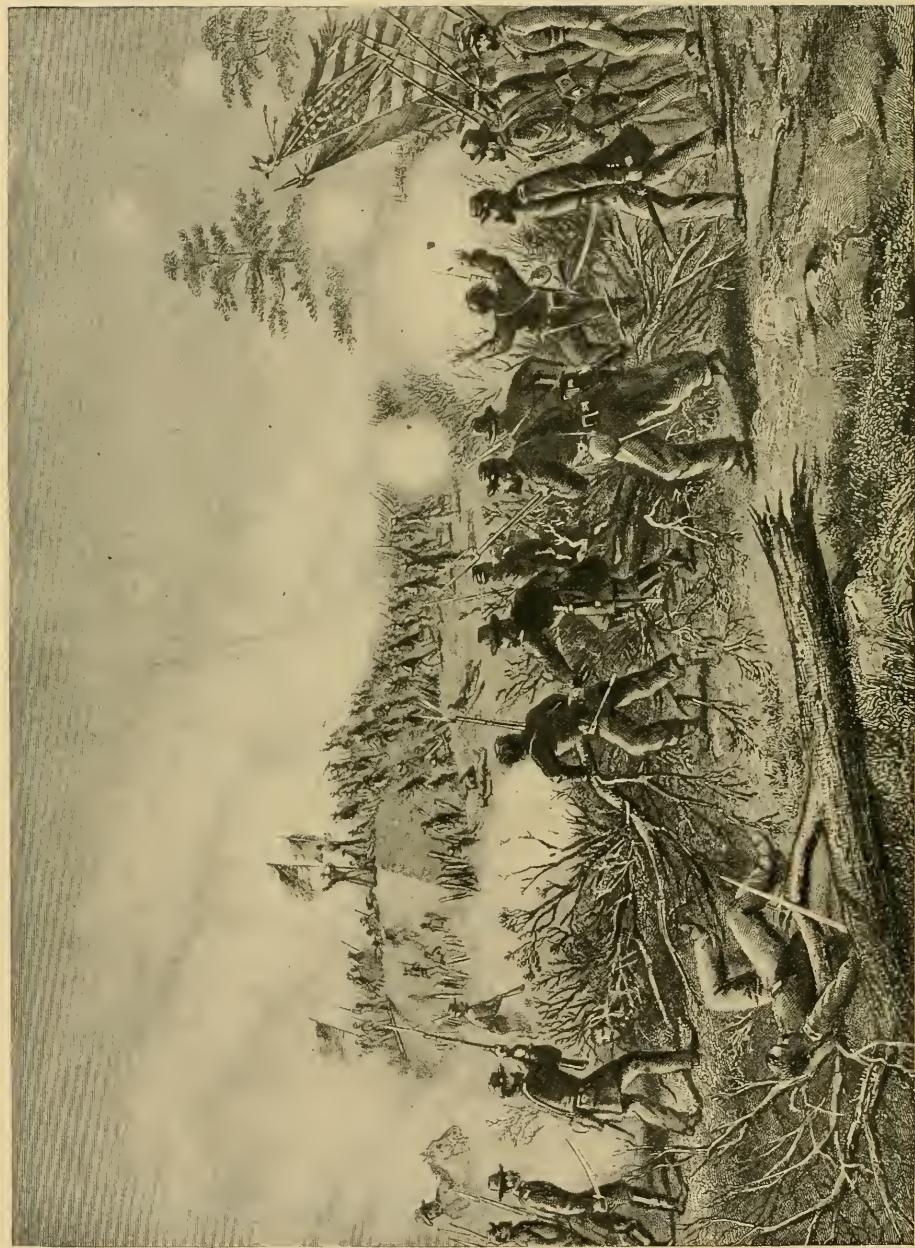
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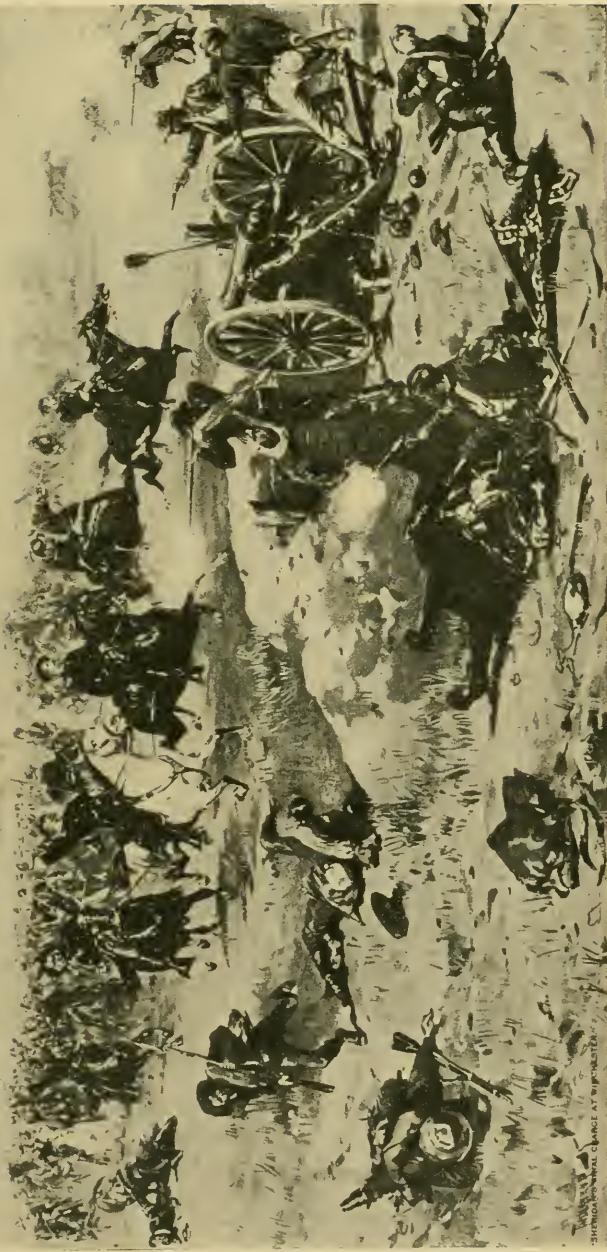
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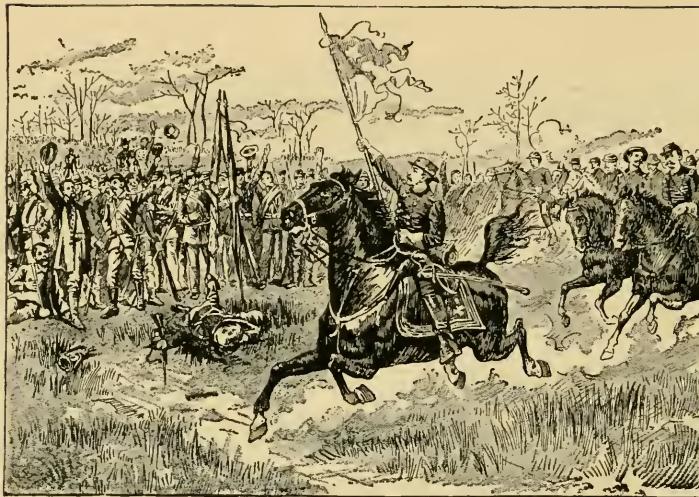


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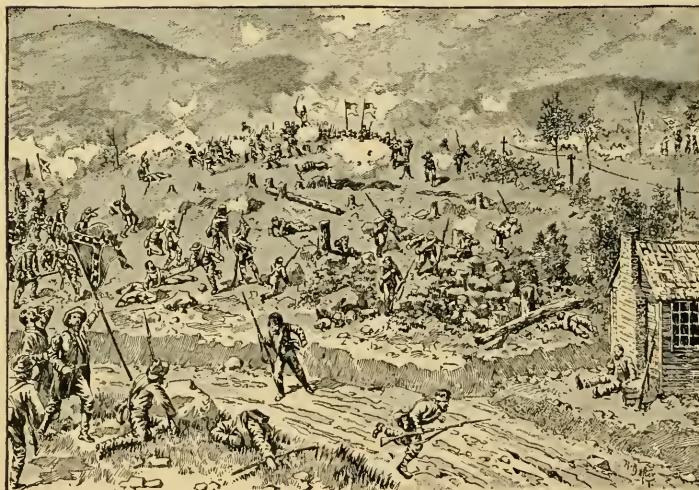


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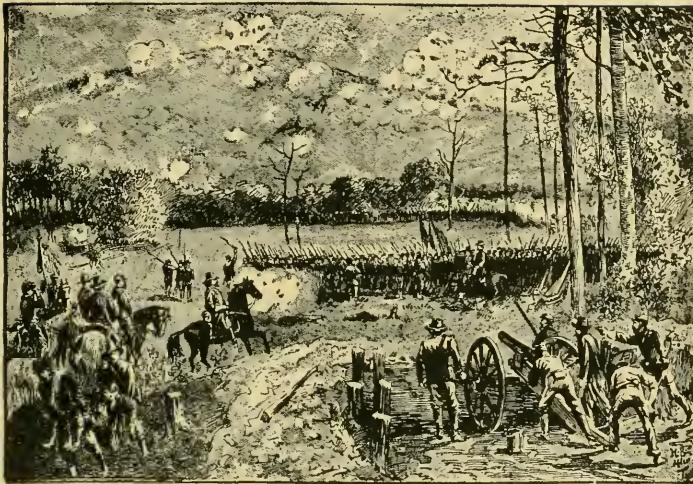
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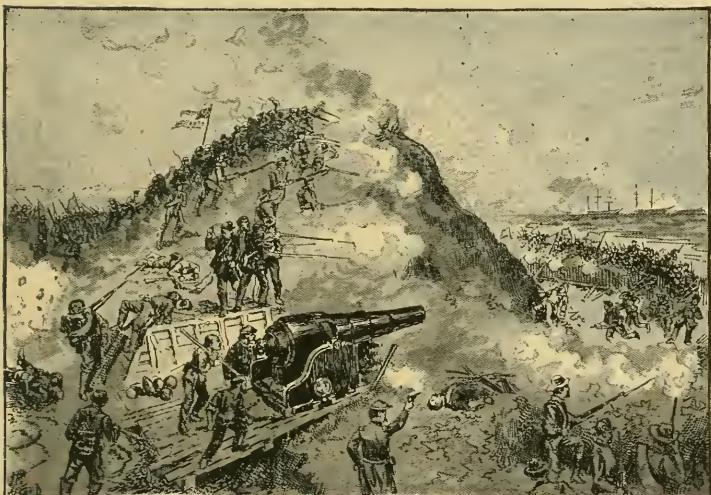
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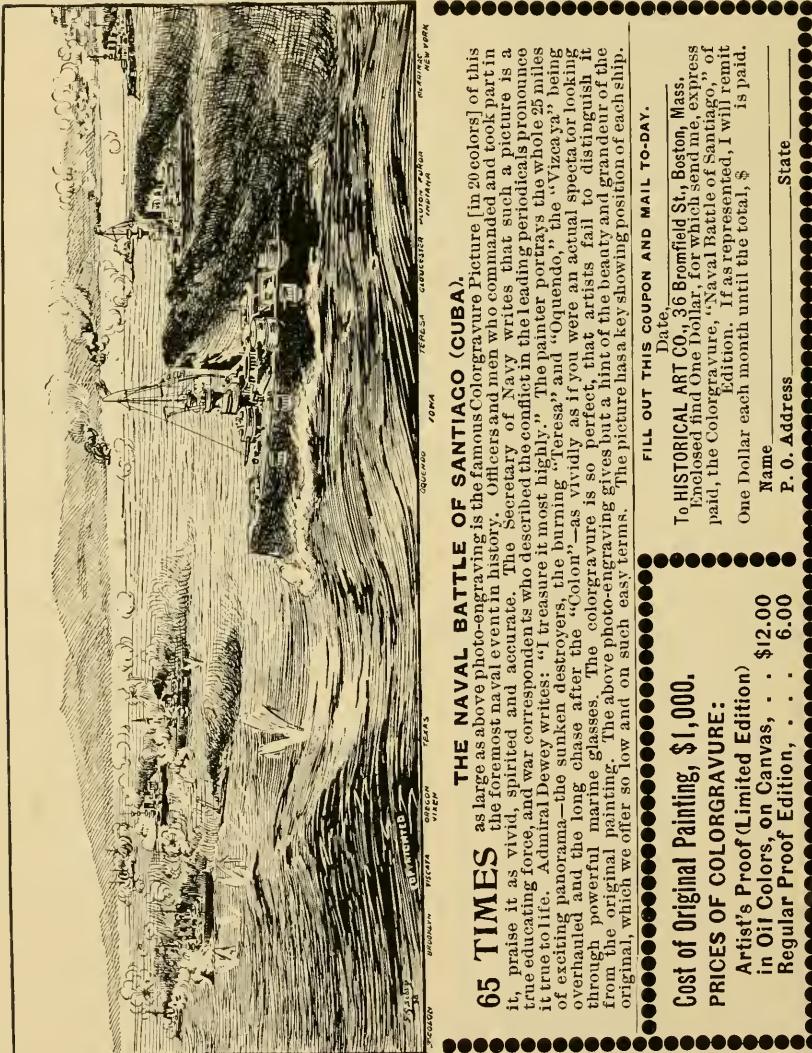
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GEORGE G. MEADE,

Major-Gen. com'g Army of the Potomac.

My command at the battle of Gettysburg on the 3d of July (left-center) occupies the greater portion of the front of this painting. Immediately preceding the time represented, I rode along my entire line; this picture not only correctly represents the positions of the troops, but indicates their relative movements with a precision which must always make it invaluable as an historical representation of that scene.

From Major-Gen. Hancock, commanding left-center.

This picture of the Battle of Gettysburg is a remarkably fair and complete representation of that eventful scene.

JAMES LONGSTREET,

Lieut.-Gen. com'g First Corps C. S. A.

At the beginning of the cannonade which preceded the scene here represented, I was on Little Round Top. I immediately rode along the entire line to Cemetery Hill, observing the enemy's batteries, and directing the fire and movements of our own. At Colonel Bachelder's request I have since twice visited Gettysburg with him, and pointed out their positions. I have also in company with other officers several times visited Mr. Walker's studio, and verified the correctness of their location in the picture. To the best of my belief, they are properly represented.

HENRY J. HUNT,

Major-Gen. com'g Artillery of the Army of the Potomac.

This painting is one of the most faithful and conscientious representations of the battle of Gettysburg that can be produced, and if any person desires to witness an American battle, he can sit down and imagine himself in the midst of this scene.

ALEX. S. WEBB,

Brev. Major-Gen. U. S. A.

This painting of the Battle of Gettysburg is, I think, the best painting of a battle extant, for it conveys to one what actually takes place on the whole line of battle. The engraving faithfully reproduces the painting.

From Major-Gen. Humphreys, Chief Engineer of the Armies of the United States.

As chief engineer of the army at the battle of Gettysburg, my duties called me to most parts of the field; and I have since carefully examined its topography. I witnessed this scene from Little Round Top. The picture is true to the landscape, and vividly restores the action of the battle.

G. K. WARREN,

Brev. Major-Gen. U. S. A.

Being an eyewitness of the battle, and familiar with the ground, I do not hesitate to pronounce it a correct representative battle picture. The landscape is faithfully delineated, and takes in the full scope of country, representing twenty-five square miles of territory.

From Judge Wills, a citizen of Gettysburg.

The undersigned have had the opportunity of viewing the historical painting of the Battle of Gettysburg, and we do most heartily commend the painting as a work of high art, and true to history, and the description of the battle, in connection with the painting, as being so vivid and clear as to give to all a truthful impression of the scene which never can be forgotten. *Even young children can understand it*, and would receive from a single exhibition a better knowledge of the battle than could be acquired from years of study. Old and young should improve the opportunity to get a clear understanding of one of the most important events in the history of the nation.

JOHN W. STEWART, *Gov. of Vermont.*

J. S. MORRILL, *U. S. Senator.*

THE STORY
OF THE
BATTLE of GETTYSBURG



WITH KEY AND DIAGRAM OF THE BATTLE

PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED WITH SCENES OF THE LEADING BATTLES
OF THE CIVIL WAR, AUTOGRAPH LETTERS IN FACSIMILE
OF DISTINGUISHED GENERALS AND OTHER
RARE DOCUMENTS.

BY

JOHN B. BACHELDER, A. M.

GOVERNMENT HISTORIAN FOR THE BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG

PRICE 25 CENTS

MAMMOTH PAINTING
THE
BATTLE of GETTYSBURG

JULY 1-3, 1863.

A FEW REASONS WHY YOU SHOULD SEE THIS
GRAND SPECTACLE.

- It is the most truthful battle picture in existence.
- It was begun within forty-eight hours after the battle.
- It was designed and arranged by Colonel Bachelder, the Government Historian of the battle.
- It was painted by James Walker, a famous artist who was an officer in the battle.
- It was approved by 1,000 officers of both armies who visited the battlefield with the artist.
- It faithfully portrays 25 square miles of battlefield.
- It locates the positions and movements of 175,000 men.
- It shows 309 regiments and 78 batteries with rare clearness and exactness.
- It is absolutely correct in detail.
- It is the grandest battle scene ever put on canvas.
- It cost \$50,000 and took many years to produce it.
- It is a great historical study.
- It is an education to young and old.
- It teaches more about the battle in fifteen minutes than can be learned in months of study.
- It has delighted a million people.
- It will delight and instruct you.
- It is worth many times the price of admission to see it and hear the splendid lecture.

Exhibition open from 9 A. M. to 11 P. M.
LECTURE EVERY HOUR.

ADMISSION 25 CENTS.
CHILDREN (UNDER 14 YEARS) 15 CENTS.

[*Boston Journal.*]

Better than volumes of description is this historic picture to give one a clear, comprehensive and truthful conception of the contest which will ever be reckoned as the turning point in the history of the American Republic.

[*Boston Post.*]

The artist made his studies for the picture upon the field of Gettysburg, spending weeks there, and has reproduced the scenery, in its detail and spirit, to perfection. And thus he has succeeded in making a harmonious and wonderfully comprehensive picture. No feature of the scene, no corps or individual, is brought into undue prominence; but the whole glowing, rushing torrent of fierce action passes before our eyes as if reproduced in fact. It is one of the most intensely vivid scenes that has ever been put on canvas.

[*Boston Daily Traveler.*]

Walker's wonderful painting of the Battle of Gettysburg proves the most popular art exhibition which we have had in Boston. When first opened to the public, those unfamiliar with the paraphernalia and detail of war gazed with uncertain awe upon the confused masses of men and horses hurrying hither and thither, borne along upon the whirlwind of excitement. Here are long lines of infantry, or dense columns closed *en masse*, apparently indifferent to the scene. Here batteries go rushing to the front, while others have "limbered to the rear." Bursting shells fill the air; and you almost hear the roar of artillery, and the rattle of musketry, as you watch the curling clouds of dust and smoke, which, drifted by the southwest wind, float away in the distance. This is an *American battle, fought by American soldiers.* It was a bold leap from the conventional school of art, when Colonel Bacheader, overlooking the mere episode of a battle which has usually constituted battle-scenes, boldly grasped the whole field, and through SIX and a HALF YEARS of toil and hardship unraveled its intricate details, superintending the arrangement of every regiment and battery in its appropriate place upon the canvas. And it is equally fortunate for the history of American warfare that a man possessing the ability to execute was found in the person of Mr. Walker, who would willingly and conscientiously use the material, thus rescued from oblivion, and weave it into a symmetrical whole, devoting three and a half years of his life to this magnificent work. Critics hesitated to criticise this new departure; but the soldiers have answered the question, and the public have accepted their verdict. Day after day they visit this fascinating painting, always discovering something new to admire. The writer yesterday met at the gallery an officer of the Fifth Maine Battery, who said it was his thirty-second visit, and yet each successive examination revealed new beauties in the painting.

[*Herald.*]

As a work of art it stands in the front rank of great battle pieces. The striking features of the picture are its truthfulness to nature, and conscientious execution. The wonder is, how upon a canvas twenty feet long and seven and a half high, covering one hundred and fifty square feet, the artist has managed to crowd three hundred and nine regiments and seventy-eight batteries, and that too with such rare clearness and exactness.

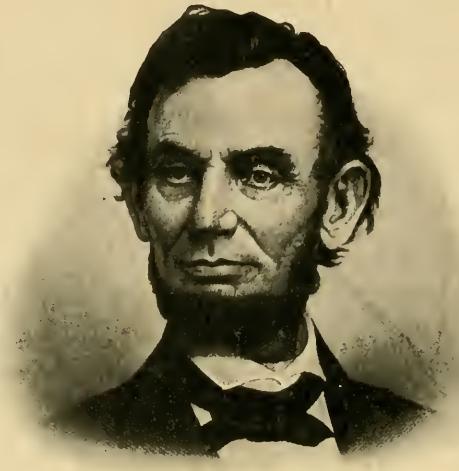
[*Philadelphia Press.*]

The artist has given a living picture of the repulse of Longstreet's grand charge. Its *naturalness* is one of its greatest merits. The spectator can hardly realize that he is looking upon a mere picture, but finds himself involuntarily listening to hear the roar of the guns and the groans of the wounded.

[*Washington Sunday Chronicle.*]

We might fill columns with expressions of admiration for this great production of study and genius, but have only space to say that among America's most wonderful works is the splendid picture of the Battle of Gettysburg.

As a work of art the picture is a masterpiece, and at once delights the beholder. The action of the horses is splendid, no one could have painted such horses who had not seen them in battle. All the details of the picture are perfectly brought out. Lovers of art can spend an hour very pleasantly and profitably in examining this painting, and no one will regret having done so.



ADDRESS AT GETTYSBURG.

FOURSCORE and seven years ago our fathers brought forth upon this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal.

Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation, or any nation so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure.

We are met on a great battlefield of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of that field as a final resting place for those who here gave their lives that that nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this. But in a larger sense we cannot dedicate, we cannot consecrate, we cannot hallow this ground.

The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it far above our power to add or detract. The world will little note nor long remember what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us, the living, rather, to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus far so nobly advanced. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us; that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion; that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain; that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom; and that government of the people, by the people, and for the people, shall not perish from the earth.

LB My '13

November 19, 1863.

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A. Lincoln







